MONDAY, *February* 13. 1769. [NUMB. 1742.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1768. *Dec.* 19. LAST Evening after church service, there was a considerable gathering of children and servants near the town house, drawn by the music of the fife, &c. which is again heard on the sabbath, to the great concern of the sober and thoughtful Inhabitants: Some of those youths having behaved so as to displease the officers, orders were given the guard to clear the parade; they marched up with bayonets presented,—one of the lads was pursued by a soldier to some distance, who made a thrust with his bayonet, which passed thro' his coat, and had he not thrown himself on the ground that instant, it's thought he would be run thro' the Body: He has entered a complaint against said soldier, with one of the magistrates of the town; *an application to the military on any such occasion would be resented by the Inhabitants, who would by no means countenance the exercise of law martial in the body of the county, and in a time of peace.*

Dec. 20. Capt. Sweeney, arrived from Halifax with the remains of the 14th, 29th, and part of the 59th regiments, quartered here, and a number of women belonging to the said regiments. He informs that the Schooner Providence, Capt. Campbell, with military stores, was cast away the 19th ultimo, on Betty's Island, in Prospect Harbour, and one man drowned. We learn from Augustine, that Capt. Chambers was arrived there with the troops withdrawn from Pensacola; on his passage, he met with a violent gale, in which he lost his mast, and had four feet water in his hold, where some of the sick soldiers were drowned. A large ship, one of the Cork Fleet, with Col. Mackay, most of the officers of his regiment, and a number of soldiers on board, is still a missing vessel.—*Some important acquisitions were made in the late war from our enemies, with much less expence and loss to the nation, than will be occasioned by the late extensive movements, and very extraordinary American proceedings.*

By letters from Sandusky-Bay, we learn that some gentlemen on their way from Detroit, were robbed of many things of value by some Indians; that the Sloop Charlotte, was cast away on Lake Erie; and the Schooner Boston burnt in Cat Fish Creek, on the same Lake, supposed by the Indians: *Accounts of damages done by the Indians since the withdrawn of troops from the Out Settlements, may be expected to multiply upon us.*

Dec. 21. This day there was a meeting of his Majesty's council, when the Governor informed them, that an action of trespass, had been brought against Stephen Greenleaf, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, by Mr. John Brown of the Manufactory, for breaking, entering in, and keeping possession of an appartment in said house. The G——r expressed his hopes and expectations, that the C——l would *support* the Sheriff, who he said had acted in that business by their authority, and therefore ought to be *saved harmless by them.* This motion of the G—r having been supported, one or more of the council observed to this purpose, that the vote for clearing the manufactory house, was at first obtained by a majority of one only, or six out of eleven, present,—that it was intended by the council to be done in *a legal manner*, and that when the affair was in agitation, they thought it necessary to wait upon his Excellency and did accordingly wait upon him, and that even the gentlemen themselves, who voted for the clearing the House, declared to his Excellency that the *manner* of proceeding, was in their opinion *illegal*, and *different* from what they expected, when they voted for it. Upon which the G——r was pleased to say, that as the Sheriff had acted in this affair, in consequence of the vote of the C——l, it must appear very unaccountable in them not to support him: that it would have an ill appearance on the *other side of the water*, where it would certainly be known. The council did not think it advisable to determine on a matter as *new* and *unprecedented* as it was *important*, and therefore referred it for further consideration, to a full board; where its to be hoped a proper concern will appear to *secure* the substantial rights of every honest householder.

It is not unworthy remark, that so little regard was discovered for the honor and dignity of his Majesty's C——l, as that when one of those honorable gentlemen complained in C——l of the treatment he had received in having his chariot stopt and searched for deserters, the G——r should treat the complaint with neglect; and rather defend, than censure the conduct of the soldiery in stopping the Inhabitants; and what is still more astonishing: At a C——l convened upon the arrival of the troops to consider of C——l D——'s demand for quarters; an honorable gentleman who had long had a seat at the B——d, and who had freely spoke on this point, as he thought the good of the province, and the service of his Sovereign required, was modestly told by this gentleman of the sword, that if he had meant any insult upon him in his speech, he should have taken his own satisfaction, as soon as they were off that floor; and this in the very presence of the G——r, without his taking the slightest notice of so gross an affront offered to the *whole* B——d.

Dec. 22. A common soldier of one of the regiments arrived from Ireland, having the last evening made too free a use of spirituous liquors, was this morning found dead in his barracks: It is said that the captain he was under, has ordered all the men belonging to his company, to view the corps of the deceased, that by his unhappy fate they might be deterred from such intemperance as has bro't this person and many before him to an untimely end: Its to be hoped a suitable number of officers will be *picked out* of the military core, to lead and accompany the soldiers on this melancholy service.

Dec. 23. It may now be said that the G——r and C——l-rs have the last night had a sort of an assembly at Concert-Hall; never were the gentlemen concern'd more liberal in their invitations, even those ladies who declin'd subscribing, had their cards, the neighbouring towns were reconnoitred for females, and the good natured S——r of the B——d was so complaisant as to offer to go as far as Salem to bring two damsels from thence; their efforts were finally so successful, as to procure from among themselves and their connections, about ten or twelve unmarried ladies, whose quality and merits have been since related with the spritely humour of a military gallant. The ball was open'd by Capt. W——n a gentleman who has been already taken notice of in this journal: There was indeed a numerous and blazing appearance of men, but the ladies of all ages and conditions so few, that the most precise Puritan could not find it in his heart to charge said assembly with being guilty of the crime of mixt dancing.——

Dec. 24. We are informed by the Boston Chronicle, but know not the grounds the publishers have for such information,—that a packet is soon expected from London, with orders for calling a new assembly of this province, which is much to be desired. As the Governor expresly declared in his message to the late House of Representatives, that he had laid before them the full of the orders he had then received; it is difficult to account for his not having called one before, or why he should wait for any orders, relating to it; for it did not appear that he was under any prohibition. The ill consequences therefore that have or may arise from the want of an assembly at this critical time, must be accounted for by the G——n and not by the M——r. But if he has since received such prohibitory orders, is it not an infringement of the honor of the G——r, as well as the rights of the people granted in the charter of the province? In that charter the King has been pleased to devolve the power of calling, adjourning, proroguing or dissolving the assembly upon the Governor: And he being present and knowing to every emmergency that takes place, it must be an advantage to the people to have this matter left to his prudence: But if the being of an assembly is for the future to be left to the will or humour of a Minister, and he at the distance of a thousand leagues, unconnected with, and independent upon the people for his support, the time may come when we may be in a worse situation than the nation was in, in the Reign of Charles the First, when there may be not only a vacation of the general assembly for 12 years, but *no assemblies at all*: Or if we should happen to have a Governor *of integrity* and steadiness to assert his own *honour* and the people's *rights*, he would in all likelihood be soon recalled for disobeying the command of the minister, who would *rescind* them: But the rights of American charters, seem at present to be of very little importance in the opinion of American G——rs or the M——r in the American department.

Dec. 25. One great objection to the quartering of troops in the body of a town, is the danger the inhabitants will be in of having their morals debauched; the ear being accustomed to oaths and imprecations, will be the less shockt at the profanity, and the frequent spectacles of drunkenness, exhibited in our streets, greatly countenance this shameful and ruinous vice. The officers of the army are not backward in resenting the smallest disrespect offered themselves by a soldier, and such offences are severely punished; but it seems the name of God may be dishonoured with horrid oaths and blasphemies, in their presence without their looking upon themselves as obliged to punish, or even reprove them for the same; perhaps they take this to be the duty of the civil magistrate, and indeed it appears highly reasonable, that the magistrates of the town should notice those offences, and exert themselves in all legal ways to restrain the soldiery from such enormities, and check the progress of so terrible a contagion among the inhabitants.—Those who look upon the awful denunciations of God's word against sinners, not merely as bugbears to affrighten, but what will really be inflicted on all impenitents, cannot but compassionately wish that more pains were taken and better means used to reform the army. This set of men are generally made up of the most tho'tless and unprincipled of our youth: The common soldiers are in general destitute of Bibles and proper books of devotion; their pay so small as not to enable their procuring them, or else we might suppose stoppages for them as well as other articles. What a pity is it that the society for propagating the Gospel, do not spare a part of their charity for this purpose; and if together with this, due care was taken in the appointment of chaplains, and strict orders given them, diligently to pursue the duties of their office, by rebuking, exhorting, instructing, and daily praying with their regiments, might we not hope for such success as that the reproach which has been too justly cast on us by foreigners, "That our army has less appearance of religion among them than there is among any other in Europe," may be wiped away?

Dec. 26. This morning a vessel from Salem or Marblehead, having a cask of Sugar on board, which it was supposed had not been properly cleared out, was seized by one of the custom-house officers, who brought a number of *Soldiers!* to assist and keep possession of said vessel, but upon discovery that the Sugar had been reported at the custom-house, she was soon released. It is very extraordinary that soldiers should be called in upon such occasions: It seems calculated to lead administration to conceive that the quartering of troops in this town is necessary to enable the Custom-house officers to discharge their duty; but this is so far from being the case, that no one article of goods which has been seized in the Port of Boston since the new regulations, and perhaps before, has been rescued from the officers; it is indeed true that soon after the commissioners retired to the castle, a poor simple Irishman endeavouring to save the duty upon a few hogsheads of Molasses, had the same seized and thereby lost the fruits of several years industry: The petty officer who had the charge of the vessel for some time, was one evening locked up in the cabbin, and a few hogsheads of molasses were carried off; as soon as it was known to the inhabitants, they expressed their resentment at this procedure in such a manner, that the hogsheads of molasses very soon found the way back again to the vessel in full tale and quantity.

Dec. 27. A report is current, that Mr. Alderman T——k, has procured a copy of the will or instruments whereby C—m—r P——e gave to the late C. T——d, the reversion of an estate represented to him as worth £. 50,000—which he intends to produce in the house of C—m—s next S——n, in order to shew what secret influence had been exerted for the procurement of an American B——d of C——rs. It might also be of special service to present the H——e with the picture of a certain Lady of Pleasure, whose influence was powerful enough to procure £. 500 a year for a B——r that those guardians of the people might see how the monies taken from America is charmed away and applied not for the lessening of the national debt but for the support of M——l W—h——s and P—si—s.

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ERRAT. *In our last*—P. 1. Col. 2. *near the bottom, For*—more satirical against the *military*—*read*—more satirical against the *ministry.*—

// Governor Barnard & Council = Col° Badrimple * Board) † Commissioners (a) Solicitor of the Board (b) Wilson (c) Minister (d) Governor (e) Trecothick (f) Commissioner Paxton (g) Charles Townsend (h) Commons (i) Ministers (k) Whores (l) Pensioners

Spemque, metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credunt,
Seu extrema pati. ——— VIRGIL.

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AS I have already delineated the *convenient* principles and *adroit* abilities of the most *conspicuous* individuals that constitute the A——n B——d of C——s, I muſt apologize to the Public, for not fulfilling my original deſign of giving a ſketch of every individual of them; previous to conſidering them as a B——d;—(not that matter is, by any means, wanting, either as to Mr.—*(Parody of the wall-looking, lively Weſtminſter church warden;* as there are many curious anecdotes, *with which I am very well acquainted*, that would ſerve to amuſe the public, and *emblazon* each individual) but as thoſe Gentlemen have never had opportunity to intermeddle with the *political affairs* of this country, previous to the commencement of their preſent powers, as C——s, I am apprehenſive it would rather convey an appearance of unneceſſarily finding fault; and that merely for the ſake of reviling—which I thoroughly deteſt and abhor.

On this conſideration then, I ſhall paſs them over as individuals—and proceed to canvaſs their conduct as a B——d; in doing which, I ſhall endeavour to treat the ſubject with the utmoſt tenderneſs and candour; *my* intent being merely to inveſtigate the truth, and ſubmit it to the impartial public.

In the firſt place, it will appear, before I finiſh with their H——rs, that they had no real intention, from their firſt ſitting as a B——d, to harmonize with each other; therefore had not *the true intereſt of the r——e at heart.*——In the next place, it will appear, that inſtead of confining themſelves within the true intent and meaning of their appointment, they have over-leaped the bounds preſcribed them by the L——ds of the T——ry, and commenced *Politicians, Party-men*, and M——n——s of S——te; nay, that they have arrogated to themſelves, even the authority of L——ds of the T——ry, and that purely from a motive of ſatisfying an unjuſtifiable *pique* and *prejudice* againſt reſpectable men, who (*it's ſaid*) acted under them with honour and honeſty.

Honorable

These H——b——e Gentlemen had not met more than once or twice as a B——d, before they diſputed the powers of the officer who was at the head of the r——y——e here, long before the commencement of theirs—(*having appointed, during his being in office*, inferior off——rs to places that had for a long ſtanding been cuſtomary)——Nor, did their canvaſſing ſuch authority, ariſe in any degree through complaints made of the bad conduct, or *venality* of the individuals, or the impropriety of their appointments; but merely in order to create ill blood with a member of their B——d, who was looked upon by them as too great a check to their intended plans of operation—(two of that B——d having been under him, whoſe *wings*, it's ſaid, would have been certainly *clipt* long e'er now, had he been a man as *revengeful, ill-principled*, and *unfeeling*, as thoſe h——rable Gentlemen)——This conduct is partly accounted for in a former publication; wherein I ſay, "that the minds of two of the C——s, who came over with the high-finiſhed Mr. ——(*Froth*) were poiſoned by him during the paſſage."———

Who ſo diſguſtful? who ſo great an eye-ſore to the vile and corrupt, as he that knows their frailty and baſeneſs of heart?—Who ſo fit an object for them to glut their revenge and malice on? or, who ſo great a BAR to the execution of their wicked purpoſes?

Mr. F——g——r's appointment, it's true, was from this perſon; but, aſſuredly thoſe Gentlemen will not preſume to ſay that it was of his *conſtructing*;——they muſt certainly know, and muſt confeſs, that ſuch an off——, with the ſame powers Mr. F——r had, has reſided at N——t——e for more than forty years.——I challenge thoſe h——ble men, to ſhew one inſtance of Mr. F——r's *venality*, or *neglect* of duty; I only heartily wiſh the beſt of them ſtood ſo fair, in the eſtimation of the honeſt part of mankind, as this perſon.

Mr. F——r made a very valuable *ſeizure* of tea; and as a good off——r ſhould do (*after ſecuring it*) acquainted their *High Mightineſſes* with it.——He was at firſt ordered to *proſecute*: but before he could *file* his *libel*, thoſe *honeſt gentlemen* gave orders to the c——m——r of B——n to *reſeize* it; alledging that Mr. F——r had no right to *ſeize*;——but thoſe h——ble men *denied giving ſuch orders*:——however, that was very ſoon found to be *falſe*.—Had thoſe Gentlemen given ſuch directions merely from a point of duty, would they ever have denied their having done ſo? *Surely they would not*:——If they did it through *puſillanimity*, are they not unfit for ſuch off——ce?—If through *chicanery*, they are ſtill leſs unqualified.———

Surely, the conſequence of calling the validity of Mr. F——r's *ſeizing* in queſtion was highly improper, in a country where people are rather apt to make uſe of every opportunity thrown in their way to weaken the authority of r——v——e off——rs;—many were on the point of uſing this extraordinary opinion of their H——n——s to their own advantage and the prejudice of the c——n; in ſhort, it was near being a means of the people's doubting the validity of the powers thoſe H——ble Gentlemen brought over reſpecting themſelves.———Never were there more impolitick and plauſible weapons thrown into the hands of a diſcontented people, than thoſe, at a moſt critical juncture.

Nor did thoſe H——ble Gentlemen ſtop here with Mr. F——r;——through revenge for not *tamely* and *implicitly* giving up all right and title to this *ſeizure*, they narrowly watched his proceedings in the *Houſe of Repreſentatives* (*of which he was a member*) and towards the end of the ſeſſions, found ſufficient grounds (*as they ſay*) upon which they ſhould diſmiſs him from his employment; the validity of which aſſertion is now left to the impartial reader.

Mr. F——r having voted for the encouragement of *morality, good order and economy* among his *conſtituents*, was, in conſequence of ſuch a *high offence*, ſent for by the H——ble B——d of C——s, and *interrogated* by Mr.——, whether he had thus voted?—Upon his anſwering in the *affirmative*, he was informed by this *reſpectable* Gentleman that his Majeſty had *no further ſervice* for him; and was accordingly diſmiſſed:—*A truly miniſterial ſtile this*: very becoming the mouth of a v——l off——r, and a very ignorant attorney's boy——*O tempora, O mores!*—Was this *official*?—Was this *common honeſty*?——Was this doing *ſervice* to the *crown* and the *common cauſe*?——Was it not *arrogating* to themſelves more than *miniſterial authority*.

Had theſe ſteps taken place through the ignorance of thoſe h——ble men to the ſpirit of the people, & the critical ſituation of the times; there might have been ſome excuſe for ſuch conduct; but as that can by no means be admitted, what other light can be thrown upon ſuch very extraordinary meaſures, but that of the darkeſt hue?

I ſhall now take a view of the proceedings and very diſintereſted conduct of thoſe h——le gentlemen in ſeizing the ſloop L——by. (A)

What Mr.——H——ck's conduct might have been, either previous, or ſubſequent to this *ſeizure*, is not for me to concern myſelf with; my view being wholly confined to the extraordinary proceedings of the B——d of C——s. (C)

It is obvious, that Mr.——(*Shan ap Morgan*) and the unparalleled——(*Squire Froth*) had concerted matters (*at their private meetings*) in ſuch manner, *at all events* to give an alarm to people in power at the other ſide the water; in order to be protected by an *armed force*; as will clearly appear in the ſequel. (C)

Upon Mr.——(*ap Morgan's*) going to the C——ll——r of B——ſt——n at almoſt *ſun ſet*, to order him to ſeize the ſloop L——by; that Gentleman argued (with juſtneſs and good ſenſe) the impropriety of ſuch a ſtep, at that very *unſeaſonable time*.——Saying, that the lower claſs of people were then returning from work; and that proceeding to ſuch buſineſs, may be attended with bad conſequences; but, that it ſhould be done the next morning:——Upon which, Mr.——(*Morgan*) replied with his uſual *feroſity*, that he muſt anſwer for it the next day to the B——d if he did not do it. The C——ll——r upon this *wiſe* reprimand, immediately proceeded to do his duty;—and I am confident, might have concluded it without any very material reſiſtance; had it not been determin'd by thoſe gentlemen; (in order to irritate the people already heated, by their indiſcreet conduct) to order (*by their emiſſary*) the ſeizure to be *towed along ſide of the K——g's ſhip*, whoſe boats and men had been prepared for that purpoſe, previous to the making ſuch ſeizure;——a certain indication of the evil purpoſe of thoſe gentlemen, in order to ſtir up commotions among the people to anſwer their wicked machinations. (K)

Here open'd the ever memorable *campaign*, in which, the *Generals*, (*Froth*) and (*ap Morgan*) were the chief leaders.——The ſcheme took according to their plan of operation;—this extraordinary proceeding brought on the attack upon Mr. (H——l——ll, but not the leaſt attempt upon the C——rs, nor do I believe, it was ever intended;—however, thoſe expert gentlemen taking the advantage of this imprudent ſtep of the loweſt of the people, fled on board the K——g's ſh——p *by way of ſafety where there was no danger*;—indeed General (*ap Morgan*) had been uſed to ſuch kind of retreats before now;—as has been mentioned heretofore.——As I have followed thoſe Gentlemen up, till their ever memorable flight on board the K——g's ſhip, I ſhall at preſent take my leave of them; not doubting in the leaſt that I ſhall be able to give as good an account of them by water as by land, &c. &c.

CANDIDUS.

N.B. To my very great amuſement the *Staring Ram Cat* has miſtaken his chap;——his allegory is no way applicable to *Candidus*:——Indeed had he hit right I ſhould have treated the *poor diſpicable creature* with the contempt he deſerves; and whoever thoſe Gentlemen are that he has ſtruck at under pretence of writing this paper, I would adviſe them to treat him in the ſame manner.——However, I would adviſe his *Ram Catſhip*, that if he does not in a very little time, ſend his former landlord, *ſixty ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence lawful money*,—the value of the *Black Cat* he ſeduced and got with young (*of which diſaſter this uſeful and valuable beaſt died, to the great detriment of the maſter*) the law will be put in force againſt him for ſo heinous a violation of it.———

SAVANNA, (*in Georgia,*) Dec. 28.

ON Saturday the 24th inſtant, Mr. Willy (who was Speaker of the *former* Aſſembly) produced to the houſe the *Circular Letter* from the *Boſton Aſſembly*, and alſo a *Circular Letter* from the *Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia*, which were received by the houſe, and ordered to be entered on the journals; and then the houſe immediately came to the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, *That it is the opinion of the committee, that a dutiful and loyal addreſs be forthwith prepared, from this houſe, to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and tranſmitted to the agent for this province, by the Hon. the Speaker, ſetting forth our indubitable right, and imploring relief from the grievances and burthens, which, by the late acts of parliament for raiſing a revenue in* America, *this province, in common with the other colonies, is now ſubject to, and labours under.*

The ſaid reſolution being again read, was agreed to by the houſe.

Reſolved, *That from the inherent right of the ſubject to petition the throne, for redreſs of grievances, a right allowed and confirmed by the act of* William *and* Mary, *the ſaid letter do not appear, to this houſe, of* "a dangerous and factious tendency," *but, on the contrary, in the opinion of this houſe, only tend to a juſtifiable union of ſubjects aggrieved, in lawful and laudable endeavours to obtain redreſs, by an application founded upon, and expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the beſt of Kings, a becoming reſpect for the parliament of Great Britain, and an equitable & natural affection for our mother country, and ariſes from the tender and commendable attention of thoſe colonies to the natural rights & liberties of the* Britiſh *colonies in* America, *and to which they are undeniably entitled, upon the happy principles of our conſtitution.*

Reſolved, *That copies of this reſolution be, by the Speaker of this houſe, tranſmitted to the Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *and to the Speaker of the houſe of burgeſſes in* Virginia; *and that they may be acquainted by him, that this houſe approves of the meaſures by them, purſued, to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, alſo of the method by them taken of communicating theſe meaſures to the other provinces on the continent.*

Theſe Reſolves were ſcarce finiſhed, when the Governor came to the council-chamber, who immediately required the attendance of the houſe, and after giving his aſſent to the bills that were ready, *diſſolved* the aſſembly.

New-York, February 2.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor, ſet out for Albany, in his way to Sir William Johnſon's, having we hear, ſome buſineſs to ſettle with the Indians, before his return.—Before his departure, we hear, in conſequence of a petition from many reſpectable inhabitants of the city, he granted a pardon to——.——, who lay in goal, under ſentence of death, ſome favourable circumſtances appearing in his caſe.

The four Gentlemen mentioned in our laſt to be elected Repreſentatives for this city and county, after cloſing the Poll, generouſly gave £. 200 for the benefit of the poor of this city.

Extract of a letter from an eminent mercantile houſe in London, to a Gentleman in this town, Nov. 17.

——"We are ſorry the trade to England is ſo much worſe than it formerly was—we are too ſenſible of it, as well as yourſelves, are well aſſured the diſputes now ſubſiſting will be ſoon amicably ſettled, and all things go well again."——

Philadelphia, January 26.

On tueſday night laſt, John Holland, butcher, going to his ſlaughter-houſe near the barracks, ſtopped at a houſe near the ſame, where was a tanner, when after drinking ſome time, a diſpute aroſe, and a challenge enſued, when the tanner ſtripped to fight, ſoon after which, Holland run the other through the body with a hanger (he always wore when he ſlept in his ſlaughter-houſe,) and killed him on the ſpot, on which Holland delivered himſelf up to the watch.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, dated Nov. 3, 1768.

"American affairs wear a very gloomy aſpect. We cannot pretend to ſay what meaſures the Parliament will adopt, but we are very ſure the Miniſtry are againſt you. The merchants here (whoſe influence in the Houſe of Commons with reſpect to America is very great) are much alarmed at the reſolves of the people of Boſton and New York, to import no more Britiſh manufactures. If this reſolution ſhould become general, it would do more than all your petitions and remonſtrances. The popular voice at preſent is againſt you. They inſiſt upon their right to tax America, and offer no other argument to ſupport this right than that "You are the "Colonies, and they the Mother Country." Some of the wiſeſt Politicians imagine vigorous meaſures will be purſued with you. Doctor Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to ſerve his country. I heard him ſay a few days ago, in a large company "*Britain has no right to tax the Colonies, and never "had any ſuch right, and I truſt never will have it.*" Be not alarmed if you ſhould hear of Military preparations to inforce the late duties, that have been impoſed on you."

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10. 1768.

"By this mail you will receive the King's speech and addresses. You will see by them in what light the behaviour of the people at Boston, in particular, is considered here. I was in the house of Lords on tuesday, when Lord P—tt moved for the address, in a decent enough speech, wherein he recommended treating the colonies with firmness, and with such a kindly severity, as might prevent the breach from spreading farther, and the effusion of blood, which he thought it was likely to end in, if some means were not soon taken to enforce obedience to the legislature. Here the address passed without opposition, and they were up by three o'clock.

"The house of Commons sat till twelve at night. I was not there, so I cannot give you so compleat an account of their debates as I could wish. Mr. G—v—lle I find made a long speech upon the occasion, laying the whole blame of our differences with the colonies on Lord C——h—m and Lord C—d—n; which last he said, ought to have known better, but he left him to the compunctions of his own conscience. He had in his pocket the Farmer's Letters, which he frequently quoted, and called them *libellous throughout*. Mr. B—r—e spoke in behalf of the colonies, and against the parliamentary right of imposing taxes upon them. Mr. C—w—l found great fault with Lord H—b—k's letter, requiring the American governors to dissolve the Assemblies, till they had retracted what they had done respecting the circular letters to the different provinces. Mr. B—ke spoke too. Lord N—th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, that whatever prudence or policy might hereafter induce us to repeal the late paper and glass act, he hoped we should never think of it, *till we saw America prostrate at our feet.* These were his very words. Alderman B—d moved for an immediate repeal. In conclusion, the address passed as you see it, without a division; and the general sense of the house was clearly for enforcing the act, and the authority of the legislature in general.

"Some people here think the difference between us is now past all healing. I am of a contrary opinion; because I know there is no disposition, either in the King, the ministry, or the parliament, to oppress America in any shape, or to lay heavier burdens upon them than they are able to bear. The power of the British legislature here to impose taxes upon you, will now be (indeed must now be) either enforced, or given up, and so the principal bone of contention between us will be taken out of the way. The violent encroachments of James the second, brought on the glorious revolution; and tho' I am far from comparing our differences to the differences between King and people at that time, yet it is a good sign, when the causes of disgust between any two parties come to be fully and openly canvassed, that they will soon terminate in an accommodation."

Arrived at the Grenades, the Captains Roberson and Bowman from Boston.

At St. Croix, Capt. Billings and two Sloops (Masters Names unknown) from Boston.

We hear from Newalk, that last Saturday night the House of Moses Ogden, Esq; of that place, was entirely consumed by fire, with all the Furniture: A Negro Boy unhappily perished in the flames.

From the Essex Gazette, *January* 30. 1769.

THE design of this piece is to correct (or rather expunge the memory of) a paragraph in your Paper of the 17th instant, wherein the author says, "We learn from Londonderry, in the province of New-Hampshire, that a serjeant and some soldiers, having apprehended two deserters, were surrounded on the road, about six miles from the place where they first took them into custody, by 100 or 150 armed men, who obliged them to release their prisoners." The fact, we are informed, is, that two men, strangers, were travelling into the country, and made Londonderry in their way. Soon after their arrival, four men, in sailors habit, entered the town, and in a hostile manner seized the two strangers, and were carrying them away. This extraordinary behaviour of the four supposed sailors alarmed some of the inhabitants; and four men, instead of 150, mention'd by your former intelligencer, pursu'd them determined to know the cause of their intrusion, and violent measures, upon their overtaking the party, a Parley ensued, and the prisoners were released. Had these four men, in sailors habit, produced a warrant from any legal authority to justify their proceeding, they would not have been opposed or prevented in the execution thereof: Or had they been soldiers, appeared in their proper regimentals, and published their business, due respect would have been paid to his Majesty's messengers; and, if requested, necessary aid would have been granted: But if any of his Majesty's immediate servants, or any other persons, shall presume to enter a town disguised in such a manner as not to be known, and without any lawful authority violently seize upon, and attempt to carry away any of the proper inhabitants, or even strangers cohabiting with them, such persons might reasonably expect opposition, and without satisfaction suffer the consequence.

Your humble Servant. EQUITAS.

BOSTON, February 13. 1769.

We are well assured that there are Letters in Town, bro't by Capt. Scott, and the packet, which mention, from good authority, that the American petitions &c. were not to be laid before Parliament, till the 1st of February, when every other Business would be set aside till the American Affairs are finished.

On the 2d instant, was Installed at Taunton, the Rev. Mr. Caleb Barnum:—The Rev'd. Mr. Caleb Turner of Middleborough, began with prayer; the Rev. Mr. Nathan Bucknam of Medway, preached a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, from the 11th Chap. of Rom. the latter Clause in the 13th Verse. *I magnified my office.*—The Rev. Mr. Philips Payson of Walpole, gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Joseph Palmer of Norton, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell of Easton, concluded with Prayer. The whole Solemnity was conducted with great Decency and Order.

Last Monday died at Portsmouth, in the 60th Year of his Age, the Hon. *James Nevin*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-Hampshire, and Collector of his Majesty's Customs there:—A Gentleman much respected as an Officer of the Customs, and for his other good Qualities. He has left a Widow, two Sons and a Daughter.

On the 27th ult. died at Weymouth, *John Hoffel*, in the 86th year of his Age, formerly a Soldier under the Duke of Marlborough.

Last Week three Persons in this Town were suddenly seized with an Apoplexy and died soon after, viz. Mrs. *M'Neil*, Wife of Capt. *Hector M'Neil*; Mrs. *Holbrook*, Wife of Mr. *John Holbrook*; and Miss *Abigail Temple*, a Maiden Lady about 78 Years of Age.

We hear from Haverhill, that last Friday se'nnight, as two young Men, Sons of Mr. Coleby of that Town, were passing Merrimack River on Foot, near Sweat's Ferry, they both fell through the Ice and were drowned. Their Bodies were found soon after, under the Ice, near the same Place, & buried.

Last Friday Night the Dwelling House of Mr. Michael Malcom, of this Town, was broke open, and the following Articles stolen, viz. a Silver Tankard and Cann, six large Silver Spoons, three Tea Spoons, a Porringer, a Pair of Silver Buckles, and sundry other Things.——The next Day a Soldier, and two Negroes, were taken up for being concerned in the Theft; and most of the Things, we hear, are recovered.

It is said some Hundred Tickets in the present Lottery are already disposed of, (which is very uncommon before the List of Prizes are published) and that 'tis imagined the Managers will be able to draw by the Time mentioned in the Scheme.

Our Harbour is now closed with Ice; and loaded Carriages pass & re-pass thereon to Charlestown.

Custom-House, Boston, *Feb.* 11. 1769.

ENTERED-IN. *NONE.*

CLEARED-OUT.

Greely and Stevens for West Indies.
Jarvis for Cadiz.

OUTWARD-BOUND. *NONE.*

To be Sold at the *Heart* and *Crown*,

A correct TABLE to bring *Old Tenor* into *Lawful Money*:—A Table to reckon *Dollars* in *Old Tenor* and *Lawful Money*—An Abstract of the Act pass'd in *March* 1750, for fixing the Rate at which the several Coins shall pass in this Province:—And a Table of the Weight and Value of Coins as they pass in *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-York* and *Philadelphia*.——

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Heart *and* Crown,

Iniquity purged by Mercy and Truth.

A SERMON preached at *Grafton*, October 23 1768. Being the Sabbath after the Execution of ARTHUR, a Negro Man, at *Worcester*, aged about 21, for a Rape.

By *AARON HUTCHINSON*, M. A.

Pastor of the Church of Christ in said *Grafton*.

On FRIDAY next,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

Broad-Cloths, Calicoes, Tammies, Bengals, Mens, Womens & Childrens Hose, Mens and Womens Kid & Lamb Gloves, Sheeting, Cotton Romalls, a beautiful Assortment of Ribbons, black Lace, a Quantity of Indigo, Feather Beds, Blankets, Counterpanes, rich Silk Gowns, one of which Brocade, one Lutestring, & another of brown Allopeen, Stone Earings set in Gold, Paste ditto, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Friday next, at XI o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent eight Day Clock,

with a Mahogany Case, made in *London*: It may be seen at the Shop of *Benjamin Bagnall*, jun. in Kingstreet, who has the disposal of it.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E may be had at the *Heart* & *Crown*.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd, are again desired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are desired to make immediate Payment to

Sarah Condy, Administratrix.

To be sold at the Store lately improved by the deceased, in Union-Street, near the Cornfield,

A large and general Assortment of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks and History,—School Books—Books of Entertainment---Account Books, Tansur's Melody——William's ditto.

Stationary of all Kinds.

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as

Large Microscopes	Theodolites with Stands fitted in the best manner
Pocket ditto in Shagreen Cases	Dividers Sectors
Small ditto	Sets of Instruments with Brass Joints
Telescopes	Candle Screens
Ditto reflecting	Tortoiseshel Burnt Glasses
Prospect Glasses mahogany	A Brass Speaking Trumpet
Ditto painted (by	Visual Glasses, or Spectacles of a new construction, in Temple Frames
Scioptic Balls	Nose ditto
Pocket Globes	Prospect Pieces
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints	Large Prints
Thermometers	Pictures
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention, with brass Sliders, with Books of Directions for its Use	Books for Drawing, &c.

London Magazines for 1767, and to July 1768, at 6d. Gentleman's ditto, 6d. Universal Museum, 6d. Monthly Review, 1s. Critical ditto, 3s. History of Massachusets Bay, by the Lieut. Governor. Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's Three Letters. County & Town Officer, &c.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of GLASS and CHINA.

ALSO,

A Quantity of English GOODS.

The above to be Sold at the lowest Rates for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

Two valuable Lots of Land,

lying in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, a few Miles back of *Falmouth*, viz. Lot No. 39, and Lot No. 92, each containing 100 Acres; being Part of the Estate of the late *Samuel Sturgis*, Esq; deceased. Enquire of *Malatiah Bourn*, Esq; Executor of said *Sturgis*'s last Will.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Alexander Rose*, late of *Falmouth*, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Rose*, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament: And those who have Demands on said Estate are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment as soon as possible.

If *William Cotton* and *Samuel Robbins*, who sail'd from *New-Haven* in *April* 1767, in the Brig *Minerva*, *William Sherman*, Master, to *St. Croix*. *Cotton* was there discharged; *Robbins* return'd to *New-Haven*: If they or either will come to *Samuel Fitch*, Esq; at *Boston*, or to *Benjamin Douglass*, Esq; at *New-Haven*, or to *Anthony L. Bleecker*, Esq; at *New York*, or to Mr. *Solomon Southwick*, at *Newport*, they will hear of something to their Advantage.—Said *Cotton* was a native of *Scotland*. Any Master of Vessel that can give Information of him, is strongly requested thereto.

All Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of *Ralph Chapman*, late of *Pownalborough*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Yeoman, deceased, are desired, as soon as may be, to send in their respective Claims to *Jonathan Bowman*, of *Pownalborough* aforesaid, Esq; Attorney to the Administratrix; and all such as are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment.

Whereas the Subscribers being Claimers of Land at the Eastern Part of this Province, in Opposition to some Persons who call themselves the *Pemaquid* Company, did give their Power of Attorney to *James Noble*, Esq; who was also a Claimer in Opposition to said Company, to transact for the Subscribers in this Respect; since which the said *James* has married Mrs. *Savage*, Widow of the late *Arthur Savage*, deceased, whereby he is become one of said Company, or his Interest and Claim in said Land by Right of his said Marriage, being closely connected with said Company: We therefore judging the said *James* to be a very improper Person to transact for us, in these Circumstances, have divers Times requested him to give us back our said Power of Attorney, without Effect.——We do therefore hereby publickly revoke and annul all Power and Authority heretofore given by us to the said *James*, from and since his aforesaid Marriage.

Signed by, THOMAS BOBBIN,
(Copy) ROBERT GOULD.

A. Grenville — Chatham // Camden * Barre ~ Hillsborough — Chancellor ∆ vid. pa. 365. ‖ vid. pa. 372. ∂ vid. pa. 781. Vol. 1 ∂ vid Act, pa. 792. Vol. 1 ∂ vid. pa. 157. † vid. Circular Letter, pa. 43. Mind 4th Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1. ~ To Find them, vid. Index (a) see pa. 795. 663 Vol. 4

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LETTERS *in Anſwer to the* FARMER'S.

LETTER II.

Dear Sir,

SINCE my laſt I have re-conſider'd your requeſt, and the neceſſity there is that the diſpute between the mother-country and her colonies ſhould be put in its true light, that the country may not imbibe principles deſtructive to their own intereſt, and ſubverſive of all legal authority. It ſeldom happens that a people loſe their freedom by being paſſionate lovers of tyranny: The very name ſounds too harſh upon the ear to gain proſelytes. Tyranny and oppreſſion, for the moſt part, ſpring out of anarchy introduced by ſlackening the reins of government. Such a ſtate of confuſion cannot long be agreeable even to ſuch as inadvertently occaſioned it. Any government being better than none, and the diſſolution of the former, attended with all its dreadful conſequences, lead individuals into a choice of deſpotiſm. What pity is it that America will not turn her eye upon the fate of other countries, who have loſt their freedom by aiming at too much! But let me haſten to conſider,

Whether the Britiſh parliament can tax America in any reſpect whatever?

This queſtion leads me to conſider two things, FIRST, the nature of our allegiance, and SECONDLY, the juriſdiction of parliament. Our anceſtors, while in England, were ſubjects to the Britiſh King: They were no leſs ſo while in *Holland*, before their embarkation for America. As ſoon as they ſettled upon American ſoil, they were obligated to all the duties of Britiſh ſubjects, which was not the caſe while they were reſidents only in the territory of a foreign power. The common law of the realm, being the birthright of every Engliſhman, became common alſo to America, and was the ſecurity of the property as well as perſons of individuals. This gives us the idea of allegiance, which includes a reciprocal duty. As we became fellow partakers with the King's other ſubjects in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of the common law; ſo we were bound to yield obedience to the Britiſh King, who is the ſupreme judge of law. The tye between King and ſubject is *duplex et reciprocale ligamen:* And as the ſubject is bound to obey his ſovereign; ſo the King, ſays Lord Coke, is bound *regere et protigere ſubditos ſuos.* As long, therefore, as the King continues to *govern* and *protect* us, we are to acknowledge him as our Sovereign, and to obey him. This protection, ſo eſſential to this tye, has ever been afforded America, as far as the diſtraction of the times in which this country was ſettled, and the exigencies of ſtate ſince, would admit of. America has, in latter times, been a continual partaker of royal protection, particularly laſt war, when a removal of it would have made the French battalions proprietors of our lands. This ought to render ſtill more indiſſoluble the endearing *tye*.

Under this ſenſe of duty, ſo inſeperable from the idea of a Britiſh ſubject, it is but reaſonable to conclude, that the inhabitants of the remoteſt part of the King's dominions are bound to obey their Sovereign in every inſtance *alike*; not only as the head of the executive government, but alſo of the Britiſh legiſlature. This makes it very obvious, that the Britiſh Parliament, which boaſts the King's ſupremacy as its head, and whom we are bound to obey by the tye of allegiance, can exerciſe a juriſdiction that will reach a Britiſh ſubject to the moſt diſtant corner of the King's dominions. A denial of theſe juriſdictory powers, even in their greateſt latitude and extent, would fall nothing ſhort of withdrawing our allegiance from the King, Since no act acquires the force and ſanction of a law without the royal aſſent, does not he who denies the authority of Parliament, deny the authority of the King, in his moſt unqueſtionable capacity? We readily acknowledge the King's power in the exerciſe of his prerogative; we draw and ſheath the ſword, obedient to his nod. But when he acts in concurrence with the two other branches of legiſlature, he is reſiſted, and his mode of governing reſtrained partly to the exerciſe of his prerogative. One cool thought muſt put to flight theſe phantoms of our political dreamers, and admoniſh them of the peril in denying the force of acts of parliament.

It is to be regretted, that the moſt obvious truths are too often ſlighted and depreſſed by the cruſhing weight of miſguided zeal. The moſt abſtruſe points in philoſophy, which are not militant againſt private intereſt, have been diſcuſſed by philoſophers without drawing upon each other the imputation of being enemies to their country or mankind in general: But in diſputes that concern the intereſts of individuals, whatever opinion is firſt formed, too often becomes ſanctified by popular veneration, while truth retires to the cell of prudence, and waits impatiently till the hurricane is over.

There are plenty of thoſe in the colonies who deny this juriſdiction. The Farmer has, indeed, ſeveral times in the courſe of his letters, by a kind of perplexity of expreſſion, acknowledged it in part: But when we attend to the drift of his deſign, we find him deſcribing ſuch ſovereign powers in the ſeveral aſſemblies upon the continent, as to rob that juriſdiction of its *privative quality*.

At laſt, as if he ſtood convicted in his own mind, that he had took a ſtep too far towards cloathing our aſſemblies with ſovereignty, he ſtarts back, changes his note, and denies the juriſdiction of parliament only in point of taxation. "We may be legally bound," ſays he, "to pay any general duties upon theſe commodities relative to the regulation of trade." In another place he ſays, that "the parliament unqueſtionably poſſeſſes a legal authority to regulate the trade of Great-Britain, and all her colonies;" that "ſuch an authority is eſſential to the relation between a mother-country and her colonies, and neceſſary for the common good of all." It is an *immediate* tax upon us, 'tis obſervable, that diſpleaſes him. According to this, the authority of the King is recognized in one reſpect, and denied in another.

As the ſettling of the juriſdiction of parliament upon true and rational principles, appears to be of great importance in deciding the preſent diſpute between Great-Britain and America, about the claim of the *one*, and the exemption of the *other* from taxation, it may not be amiſs to conſider a little the nature of juriſdiction in general. It is beſide my preſent purpoſe, at preſent, to inſiſt upon the ſeveral diviſions of it, which the learned Doctors are ſo elaborate upon, as it will compaſs my preſent deſign to diſtinguiſh only between theſe two, *cumulative* and *privative*. A *cumulative* juriſdiction in the American common law courts, is, for the moſt, *territorial*, and may be inſtanced in the ſeveral county courts in a province, who have a *concurrent* juriſdiction in cognoſcing all cauſes of the ſame nature that happen to come before them. The *ſuperior* court, being an higher examen, reviews the proceedings of the inferior ones, and affords us the idea of a *privative* juriſdiction. From this we may clearly diſcern how neceſſary it is that the Britiſh parliament ſhould extend the privative quality of its juriſdiction over our aſſemblies in every *inſtance*.

There are, my dear Sir, thoſe who may give this the name of pedantry. There is a band of newspaper libellers, that have triumphed over every thing that is *decent* and *civil*: I foreſee what I am to expect; But ſhall the rant of lunatics ſully the mind of one philoſophically diſpoſed to meet all occurrences with an equal temper? The voice of calumny may be raiſed, and *fame* may wither from the baleful blaſt: But can it diſturb the peace within, or wound a ſteady virtue? If my doctrine ſhall appear to be drawn from the principles of the beſt and moſt perfect conſtitution in the world, as my reward, in ſpite of calumny, I will gain the applauſe of a *ſatiſfied conſcience*.

I am as willing to allow as the coloniſts are anxious to claim, a right in the American aſſemblies of laying taxes ſufficient to defray the expences of each government. This will be found conſiſtent with the nature of the ſeveral charters. But the line of juriſdiction between the American governments forbids the extent of theſe powers. A cool and impartial enquirer, from theſe out-lines, will ſoon diſcover how neceſſary it is, that our American aſſemblies ſhould acknowledge the durus of ſome ſuperior power. The idea of our allegiance deſignates and points out to us the power to which our legiſlatures are ſubordinate. I am puzzled to find out the principle from which the Farmer culls theſe extraordinary powers, and heaps them with ſo liberal a hand upon the American aſſemblies. They are not to be found in the diction of our charters: Nor can they be gleaned from any favourable conſtruction or implication ariſing from the nature of them: For it could never have been the intent of the royal grantor, to create bodies *corporate*, and to cloath them with powers that would ſtand in competition with the authority of that parliament, which alone could enable him either to protect us or ſecure our dependance.

If we were to admit that our charters gave to each aſſembly an excluſive right of taxing their conſtituents, in what light could they be viewed?—Could they be valid?

The peculiar privileges which the parliament have always challenged are numerous and very intereſting to the nation: Attempts to leſſen them have proved dangerous to ſeveral of our Kings. A grant of a thing, by a ſubject, that doe not belong to him, is always defeazible at the ſuit of the true proprietor. A royal grant ſhares the ſame fate, when the thing granted is not at the diſpoſal of the grantor. It may be, therefore, ſafely aſſerted, that any clauſe in a royal grant, that pilfers the parliament of an undoubted right, a right ſo incident to it as that of taxation, is *ab initio void*. But theſe charters convey no ſuch powers to our aſſemblies. I ſhall take occaſion, in ſome future letter, to cite ſuch clauſes of the ſeveral grants as communicate the powers to our aſſemblies. The coloniſts have all along ſubmitted to a parliamentary *tax*, till of late. Whatever reſtraints the parliament have, from time to time, laid upon our trade, operate with the ſame effect upon the colonies as a *tax*. Tho' no ſtated ſum is, by this parliamentary regulation of our trade, taken immediately out of our pockets; yet, a fixed ſum is prevented from centering in our pockets. If we are as *abſolutely* deprived of our money one way as the other, what ſignifies quarrelling about a name, which alters the nature of nothing?—In my next, I will take a nearer view of this matter. In the mean time, let us attend to this conteſted claim of exemption, in point of taxation, with an eye fixed towards the conſequences. It is not, my dear Sir, enough that a meaſure appears plauſible at firſt view, and adapted to the nature of the conſtitution. The cool and ſilent hour muſt be enjoyed; the canker of old prejudices muſt be worn off, and the mind unſtained with the remembrances of paſt heats. Then the conſequences will appear, and appear in their true ſhapes.

If this claim of exemption is allowed, the juriſdiction of parliament can be no longer *privative*. Our aſſemblies would then exerciſe a juriſdiction concurrent with it in point of taxation, and acknowledge it in point of legiſlation. What a political jumble would this create?—It gives us the idea of aſſemblies walking hand in hand with the parliament in one reſpect, and in another quietly ſubmitting to its authority. In the one *inſtance*, each American Governor would diſplay all the authority of a Britiſh King; and in the *other*, drop gently into the character of a King's repreſentative only: For our aſſemblies can aſſume no ſuch powers without introducing the governors, and making them actors in the *farce*. They could be under no controul of the crown, while they are about the buſineſs of taxation. "That is a work that the parliament, much leſs the King *alone*, has nothing to do with." I deny this can be effected without making the governors actors of majeſty: There muſt be an inveſtiture of theſe powers in the King's repreſentative, who muſt aſſent to the act. If he could diſſent to a tax bill, then the Americans would not be taxed at all. But, for the preſent, let us ſhun the acquaintance of metaphyſics, and keep the ſober company of more familiar ſpeculations.——The clock is ſtriking eleven, which robs me of one hour of my uſual reſt: But I ſhall be more than compenſated if any thing has dropped from my pen that may be of ſervice to my country, or tend to aſſure you of that affection with which I am, Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

Continued, Page 4th

Very fine Hyſon and Souchong

TEA,

Sold by BARNABAS CLARKE,

At his Houſe in *Bromfield's* Lane, near the Granary.

A Parcel of very fine Jamaica Hides,

To be Sold by

William Dennie, at his Store in Kingſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Houſe and Shop

oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *Boſton*.—For further Particulars enquire of *John Hunt*, next Door to the Printers hereof.

TO BE LET,

Part of a handſome Dwelling-Houſe, at the South Part of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

Laſt Monday Evening two very good plain knapt Bath Beaver SURTOUTS, of a light mixt colour, on the red caſt, one very large, the other ſuitable for a Boy of 12 Years old, were ſtollen out of a Houſe near King's Chapel.—It is deſired they may be ſtopped if offered for Sale, and Notice given. *Feb.* 6. 1769.

Any Perſon that will bring or ſend them to the Printers ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Laſt Monday Night, in the Time of the Fire, was taken out of Mr. Young's front Room, a dark Camblet Cloak lin'd with green Baize. The Perſon who has it in Poſſeſſion is deſired to be ſo kind as to leave it there or with the Printers, that the right Owner may have it.

N. B. If ſaid Cloak was Stolen, the Perſon who will diſcover the Thief that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward.—Enquire of the Printers. *Feb.* 6. 1769.

Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boſton, February* 3. 1769.

All Perſons claiming Property in the Schooner *Portſmouth Packet*, together with two Hogſheads, ſeven Teirces, and one Bag of Tobacco, one Barrel of Wine, and one Barrel of brown Sugar, ſeized on the 5th Day of *January* laſt, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee fit) at a Court of Vice Admiralty, to be holden at *Boſton*, on the 15th Day of *February* Inſt. at Nine o'Clock before Noon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Schooner, Tobacco, Wine & Sugar, ſhould not be adjudged to remain Forfeit, purſuant to an Information filed in ſaid Court for that Purpoſe. By Order of Court.

EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Reg.*

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1. & vid. Our Charter pa. 1077.

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SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1742)

MONDAY, February 13. 1769.

From the Merchants and Traders of *Philadelphia*, in the Province of *Pennsylvania*, to the Merchants & Manufacturers of *Great Britain*.

Gentlemen,

AFTER the repeal of the late American Stamp Act, and some acts of regulation, injurious to the trade of Great Britain and her colonies, in which you so generously interposed your aid and influence; we flattered ourselves, that no similar measure would in future be adopted; but that the business so happily begun, would have been prosecuted & ended, in the general emolument of both countries. For with great truth, we assure you, that it is our firmest desire, to see the commercial interests of the latter, inseparably connected with the former, on principles of mutual benefit; the grand cement, and only solid foundation, on which a permanent union between them can be properly established. An attempt to support a trade between two countries, on any other, must appear to you, who have had much experience, idle and chimerical.

With the utmost concern, therefore, we observe, that instead of relieving the commercial intercourse between us, from the restrictions under which it has long laboured, new impositions have been laid by the British parliament, on the importation of sundry manufactures of Great Britain, and other articles of trade imported from thence, into America, for the sole purpose of Revenue! This we apprehend, is not only injurious to our rights as British subjects, (who cannot be constitutionally and legally taxed, but by their own or the consent of their Representatives,) but very detrimental and impolitic, with respect to the future trade between Great Britain and her colonies: Hence we find ourselves again, under an indispensable necessity, to address you, and to request that you will exert your interest and influence, to obtain a repeal of the acts imposing those Duties; and a further relief from the other burthens, which the American trade has long laboured under, with almost insuperable difficulty.—Measures, which we propose to you with the more freedom, as we are convinced, your interest, is full as much concern'd as ours, to have them accomplished with all possible expedition.

The statutes imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, Tea, &c. being a tax on the Americans, without their consent, we look upon, unconstitutional and destructive of our rights, as your brethren & English subjects. But as the assembly of this province, we are inform'd, have with decency and firmness, petitioned the British legislature for relief, in which the dangerous effects and injurious operation of these acts, to our privileges, are set forth; we think it unnecessary to be more particular on this head; but the inexpediency and bad tendency of these statutes, were they in themselves constitutional, must in our opinion, (whenever they are considered with the attention due to matters of so much consequence to both countries) furnish abundant reason for their repeal.

You are well appriz'd, that by several laws, the American merchants are prohibited from importing such goods as are manufactured in Great Britain, and other merchandize interfering with her trade, from any other part of Europe: Hence the colonists have ever paid such prices for them, as the British merchants and manufacturers have thought proper to charge; notwithstanding which, they have hitherto contented themselves with supplying their wants, and even their luxuries, from their mother country; and applying their labour and industry to the cultivation of their lands; and raising such commodities as would either mediately or immediately serve for remittances in discharging their debts to Britain.

Thus an interesting and beneficial commerce between them, has been formed on the most lasting principles; it has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations, and would continue so to do, to the inexpressible advantage of the mother country, were those principles permitted to remain inviolate, and the progress of commerce left to advance, in its old successful channel.—But we must inform you of a solemn truth, which we think, highly worthy of the most serious attention of our superiors, before it is too late; that if those acts of parliament, which prohibit us from a circuitous trade, restrain us from a proper medium of commerce, impose duties on British manufactures, and oppress us with other burthens and difficulties, in discharging our debts and fulfilling our contracts, with the merchants in Britain, are continued; the people of America, must from necessity, if not from motives of interest, set up manufactures of their own; which must gradually diminish, and in its consequence put an end to that mutually beneficial commerce, that has hitherto subsisted between us. For altho' the late and perhaps the present disposition of the colonists in general, leads them to the cultivation and improvement of lands, and to rely on the mother country for her manufactures and merchandize, to supply them with a variety of necessaries; yet, should those restrictions and duties be continued, it is too evident to be denied, that they will impel the people from necessity, to raise the raw materials, and operate as bounties, by encouraging the Americans to manufacture for themselves. Materials of almost every kind may be found or raised in America: the different soils and climates will encourage the undertaking, and when the benefits thereof, shall be once generally known and experienced, the business will be lastingly established, & the present commerce between the two countries, must in a great measure cease; where the loss and injury will fall, it is easy to perceive. America, taught and impell'd by the indiscretion of the mother country, to raise and save every necessary within herself, we are satisfied, will be greatly benefited; but how the British merchant and manufacturer will be affected and distress'd, we must leave you to determine.

Under these circumstances, we still hope, the parliament may by proper information be convinced, that the true interest of the mother country, will hereafter in a great degree depend, on their relieving us from those unnatural and useless fetters, with which the sinews of American commerce have been so injudiciously cramp'd; and in particular the following, which we beg leave to remind you of in a brief manner, as we have been full and explicit on most of them, in our address to you of Nov. 1765.

1st. Were the duties, lately imposed on the merchandize imported from Great-Britain, taken off, and no further burthen laid on them; the colonists, as heretofore, would naturally pursue the cultivation & improvement of their lands, and rely on the British merchants, for the supply of a great variety of necessaries, as well as luxuries, without interfering with the interest of the mother country in her manufactures.

2dly. The restriction on paper currency, from being a legal tender in colony debts, as it deprives us of the only circulating medium of trade, which we can by any means retain among us, prevents the cultivation of our lands, obstructs the improvement of the country, and is peculiarly embarrassing and distressing to commerce, which your own experience must inform you cannot be carried on to extensive advantage without it.

3dly. The prohibition of the colonists, from exporting Barr Iron to the foreign ports of Europe, is manifestly injurious to both countries; as it deprives the Americans of a considerable circuitous remittance to Great Britain.

4thly. The importation of Wines and Fruit, from the continent of Europe, into America thro' England, is attended with delay, which often endangers the total loss of the latter; and occasions a very great and unnecessary expence, as well as the risque of a double voyage, to the colonies; without producing the least profit or advantage to the Revenue of G. B. || and therefore we conceive it to be, an unnatural, as well as unnecessary restriction on our trade.

5thly. Our trade to Madeira, formerly contributed to enable us to make remittances to Great Britain, by an exportation of Wines of the growth of that island from these colonies; which is now totally obstructed by the heavy duty to which that article is subjected, and no drawback allowed on exportation to Great-Britain; which we esteem a great grievance; redress therein will be of manifest benefit to us, without prejudice to our mother country. We have also the like cause of complaint, in the articles of Coffee, and foreign Indigo.

6thly. By an act of parliament passed in the year 1765. sugars of the growth of the English West-India Islands, imported into Great-Britain, from the continent of North-America, are declared, "shall be deemed and taken to be foreign sugars, and liable to the same duties and restrictions;" which is a discouragement to the commerce of the colonies with Great-Britain; because it deprives the North-American merchants of an advantageous remittance, which they might often make to the British merchant, when the markets of these colonies are overstocked with those Sugars, received in return for our Flour and other produce shipped to the British Islands; this is a circumstance that often happens, and reduces the merchants here, to very considerable difficulties.

Thus we have given you, from motives of real regard to the interests of both countries, a brief view of the restrictions & burthens on our trade; which we think ought in all good policy, to be redressed; and the regulations to be made for their mutual benefit: should these take place, we are confident, our commercial connections will necessarily revive, and our trade increase, to the incontrivable benefit of the mother country. Because it will from hence follow, that the greatest part of the produce of the labour and industry of the colonists, must flow to Great-Britain; while the former, at liberty in their commerce, will never think it worth while to manufacture among themselves; but should the present burthens on trade be continued, and particularly the acts imposing duties on Tea, Paper, Glass, &c. for the sole purpose of raising a revenue in America; it is our serious and candid opinion, the commerce between Great Britain and her colonies, must of necessary consequence greatly diminish; and the general importation of goods suddenly cease.

As you have heretofore had occasion to consider the subject, we have only to add, and repeat our earnest request, that you will for your own, as well as our interest, and that of both countries, exert your interest & influence with the ministry & parliament, to obtain redress---The manner of doing it must be submitted to you, who are on the spot, and can best determine on the properest method.

[*Signed by upwards of 200 of the principal Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia; whose Names may be seen at the Printers hereof.*]

JUST PUBLISHED in LONDON,

Continued Corruption, Standing Armies, and Popular Discontents considered; and the Establishment of the English Colonies in America, with various subsequent Proceedings, and the present Contests, examined, with Intent to promote their cordial and perpetual Union with their Mother-Country, for their mutual Honor, Comfort, Strength and Safety.

Wisdom is better than Weapons of War. Eccl. ix. 18.

——πρεσβυτεροι μὴ τε ἐριζετε ἴσα θεων. Il. ὁ. 203.

Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur. Sal.

[With a beautiful Copper-Plate Frontispiece.]

☞ *A few of the above Books may be had at the* Heart & Crown *in Cornhill*, Boston. *Price 3s. L.M.*

Boston, January 1769.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY
FOR raising NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Re-building FANEUIL-*Hall*, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson*, *Thomas Cushing*, *Benjamin Austin*, *Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter E.

Consists of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars*. each; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value:

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676	Prizes;			8,100
1574	Blanks,			
2250	Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is			9,000 Dollars.
	To be paid in Prizes, —			8,100 Dollars.
	Remains for the Market,			900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public.—— There are but a little above two Blanks to Prize. And as great Numbers were disappointed of being Adventurers in the last Lottery, and there is at present a great Demand for Tickets; it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or six Weeks from this Time.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the purpose aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are sold by the Managers, and by the Printers hereof.

|| Great Brittian. 4 vid. repeal Act. pa. 411. Vol. 1. 5 vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. 6 Namely the Glass Act. vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1. 7 vid. pa. 407.

Imported in the last Ships from London & Briſtol, by

William Jackſon

And ſold at his VARIETY STORE, *at the* Brazen-Head, *next the Town-Houſe, Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Prices,*

A good Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware GOODS,—among which are,—

A Variety of ſuperfine, middling and low-pric'd Broad-Cloths, plain and napt Bath Beavers, Rattreens of ſeveral colours, German Serges, Kerſeys, Duffils, Baizes, Duffil Blanketts, Cambletsof various ſorts, yard wide & other Stuffs for Gowns Iriſh Linnens of all prices, Cambrick and Lawns; a good Aſſortment of Hoſiery; a neat Aſſortment of Calicoes, Cotton Velvets, Shoes, Clogs & Goloſhoes, better than are imported, proof of which will be in the wearing, Ribbons, Gimp & Snail, &c &c.

Alſo, Gun Powder, Lead, Shot, Engliſh and German Steel, Nails, Brads & Tacks of all kinds; the beſt of London Diſhes and Plates, far ſuperiour to the Briſtol which will turn black when uſed; Frying and Warming Pans, Locks, Hinges and Latches of all kinds, Caſe and all other kinds of Knives, Buckles of various kinds, Sciſſars of all ſorts, with a full Aſſortment of Hard Ware Goods, not to be met with in any Store in Town.

A few Boxes LISBON LEMMONS, Glouceſter Cheeſe, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, Crates of white and blue and white Stone Ware, Boxes Wine Glaſſes and Cruets, Boxes of long and ſhort Pipes, the beſt of Bohea Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Writing Paper, Hour Glaſſes, Felt Hatts, &c. &c.

N. B. Caſh given at ſaid Store for all Kinds of SMALL FURRS.

All Perſons that ſtood indebted to him before he went to *England*, are deſired to take Notice that they will be ſued next Court if they do not Diſcharge their Debts before ſaid Time.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith

At his Store in King-ſtreet,

Spermaceti Candles,

(warranted pure) by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

N. B. At the above Place may be had,

An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, Shot, Carolina Sole Leather and Indigo.

John Lowell & Comp.

At their STORE on HANCOCK's *Wharf.*

Sell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh,

Choice Muſcovado Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Hundred, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the Hundred Weight or Dozen, Weſt India & New-England Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, new Rice, Pepper, Allſpice, Sweet Oyl, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimſtone, Bar Iron, Cordage, Oacum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rock, Liſbon and fine Salt by the Hogſhead or Buſhel, &c. &c.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel, Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Jamaica SUGARS

By the Barrel or Hundred Weight,
And a few Packs of Beaver,

To be ſold on Minot's T.

Very low for Caſh.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,
And to be Sold by
ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Alſo choice Indigo, & Lynn made Shoes, warranted.

Six Months longer being allowed

the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commiſſioners Notify that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, the ſecond Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock P. M. *Boſton, Feb.* 6. 1769.

ALL Perſons having Demands

upon the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Franklin*, Widow, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Tuthill Hubbart*, ſole Executor to the laſt Will of ſaid deceas'd, in order for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executor.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop almoſt oppoſite the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill,

Boſton,

SUPERFINE, middling & low-prized Broad Cloths, ſuch as ſcarlet, crimſon, black, claret blue and cloth colour'd, ſome of the cloth colour'd as low as 33*ſ.* Old Tenor per yard.

Superfine, middling & low priz'd kerſeys of various colours; with a large aſſortment of plain knapt beaver coating, bath beavers, and coat bindings

Superfine London german ſerges of moſt colours, at 36*ſ.* O. T. per yard, and ſome at 33*ſ.*

Bearſkins of different colours,
Red and blue diffils and ſhags,
Plain & ſilk ſagathys, and duroys, of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colours, very cheap,
Neat damaſcus and nankeens for mens jackets,
Black and cloth colour'd cotton velvets,
Mens and womens black ſilk velvets,
Rich black ſattins for mens jackets, white ditto,
Worſted pluſh & hair ſhag of different colours,
Velvet ſhapes for jackets, plain and figured everlaſting, and draw boys,

Thickſets and fuſtians of all colours and prices, with black, ſcarlet & crimſon worſted thickſets,
London and Briſtol ſhalloons, tammies, durants, and callimancoes of all colours and prices,
Blue, green and cloth colour'd half thicks
Scarlet, crimſon, pink, red and green baizes, of a yard and two yards wide, and flannels,
Stript & plain ſwanſkins of all prizes, oznabrigs, ticklinburgs & dowlaſs, blankets of all ſorts,
Mens, womens & childrens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, Mens yarn ſtockings,
Single & double cotton caps, Kilmarnoc caps,
Scarlet, crimſon and ſtript worſted caps,
Buckram and ſtay trimmings of all ſorts,
Colour'd threads of all kinds,
Beſt ſilk twiſt, Silk and hair,
Mohair and ſewing ſilks of all colours
Beſt double waſh'd buttons, ſome of the moſt new faſhion'd white and yellow common ditto
Death-head, baſket, needle-work'd, horn and horſe-hair buttons of all colours,

Horn & ivory combs, penknives, razors, ſciſſors, thimbles, ink-pots, ſhoe, knee & ſtock buckles, ſnuff boxes, ſleeve buttons, pins and needles of all ſorts, writing paper, quills, ink-powder, ſealing wax and wafers,
Wide and narrow luteſtrings, very good, and which will be ſold at a very low rate,
Light and dark ground calicoes & patches, ſome very low prized, Mens ſilk caps,
Stript cottons and bengals,
Half yard and yard wide poplins and crapes,
Worſted damaſk, grogram and brolioes,
Beſt camblets double and twiſted both ways, low priz'd. Yard wide ſtuffs,
Green, cloth colour'd, changeable and ſtript cambleteens,
Yellow canvas, and marking ditto, with crewels and worſted of all ſhades and colours,
Engliſh and Scotch bed ticks, and plaids,
White, figured and plain fuſtians and dimothys,
3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide garlix,
Large aſſortment of Iriſh linen all widths & prizes
A large aſſortment of Mancheſter and Scotch checks, ſome apron width,
Mens long black ſilk handkerchiefs
Linnen & cotton handkerchiefs, ſome very large,
Knit patterns for jackets and breeches,
Silk knee ſtraps,
Long ſilk, and worſted money purſes,
Diaper, Ruſſia linen, table cloths, clouting diaper,
All ſorts of garlix and cambriek thread, &c.

A large aſſortment of ſilver & other ribbons, low priz'd, with necklaces, earings, pendants, head-flowers, breaſtflowers and ſoliteers,
Rich crimſon, green, white, blue & black ſprig'd ſattins & ſarſnets, both the wide and narrow ſort, to be ſold near the ſterling coſt,
A large aſſortment of capuchine ſilks of the above colors, ſome black as low as 30*ſ.* O. T. per yard,
Large and ſmall Engliſh and India romal handkerchiefs, and Barcelona handkerchiefs, by the dozen or ſingle,
Plain and flower'd gauze handkerchiefs.

A Large and freſh aſſortment of cloth-coloured trimmings for Ladies gowns & mocks
Wide and narrow common perſians,
Black, white, pink, blue and crimſon ditto,
Pealing ſattins of various colours,
Engliſh and India black and coloured taffaties, taffaty perſians, and plain perſians,
Snail, lace and gimp of all colours,
Womens ſilk gloves & mitts, ſome extraordinary good. Men, women and childrens worſted, kid and lamb gloves and mitts,
White and black, blond, trolly & bone lace, and lappet lace,
Scarlet and white, blue and white, and crimſon and white lace. Plain & flower'd gauze.
Pariſnet and catgut,
Leather mount, ivory ſtick, paddleſtick & bone ſtick fans. Childrens ditto,

A large aſſortment of cambrick and lawns, ſome yard wide, and flower'd lawns,
Broad & narrow binding. Linen & diaper tapes,
Silk, cotton and thread laces, and [illegible] ferrets,
A large aſſortment callimancoes, [illegible]-yard and half quarter wide, very good, at 12*ſ.* O. T. a yard
Womens Engliſh flower'd & plain ruſſel ſhoes of ſeveral colours, & very good, at a Dollar a pair.
Womens Lynn-made callimanco ſhoes, at 30*ſ.* O. T. a pair,
Childrens beſt-made Engliſh morocco leather pumps. Womens Engliſh everlaſting ſhoes,
Womens black & colour'd ſattin hats & bonnets,
Womens chipt hats and bonnets, &c. &c.

Likewiſe,

MACE, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allſpice, race and ground ginger, pepper, chocolate, coffee, rice, raiſins, currants,
Beſt Engliſh Muſtard.

Engliſh loaf ſugar by the hundred, ſingle loaf, or ſingle pound,

Very good loaf ſugar made here, by the hundred, ſingle loaf, or ſingle pound,

☞ Choice Jamaica and other brown Sugars, by the Barrel, Hundred or ſmaller Quantity, ſome as low as 3*ſ.* O. T. per ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

India China.

Neat blue and white China long Diſhes various ſizes, enamel'd Plates, blue and white ditto, enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue & white ditto of various ſizes, enamel'd Cups and Saucers, burnt in ditto, with blue and white China Cups and Saucers. ☜

Glaſs, Delph & Stone Ware, both flower'd & plain. Such as Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Cruets, Saltcellers, Stone Plates, Cups & Saucers, Cream-pots, Tea-pots, Bowls, Mugs, Pickle-pots, &c. by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantities.

☞ Cotton Wool, very good and very cheap.
Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff.
Hard Soap.

The beſt of Poland and common Starch, by the Barrel, Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle Pound.

Choice French INDIGO,
by large or ſmall Quantities.

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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 724

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1769.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) December 28.

ON Saturday the 24th instant, about one o' clock, the *House of Assembly* sent an address to the Governor, wherein, after observing, that they had sat longer than usual at this season of the year, in order to complete some bills that they judged were immediately necessary, they requested, that his Excellency would be pleased to assent to such as were passed; and as they had several other necessary bills under consideration, and being very desirous of finishing the whole business of the session as speedily as possible, they only desired to be adjourned till the 9th of January next. Upon which the Governor asked, when the bills would be ready; and ws told by six o'clock in the evening: He then directed the Gentlemen who brought this address, to report to the house, that he would be at the Council Chamber at six o'clock, in order to assent to the bills; and about five o'clock, Mr. WYLLY (who was Speaker of the *former* Assembly) produced to the house the *Circular Letter* from the BOSTON *Assembly*, and also a *Circular Letter* from the *House of Burgesses* in VIRGINIA, which were received by the house, and ordered to be entered on the journals; and then the house immediately came to the following resolutions, *viz.*

RESOLVED, *That it is the opinion of the committee, that a dutiful and loyal address be forthwith prepared, from this house, to our most gracious Sovereign, and transmitted to the agent for this province, by the Honourable the Speaker, setting forth our indubitable right, and imploring relief from the grievances and burthens, which, by the late act of parliament for raising a revenue in* America, *this province, in common with the other colonies, is now subject to, and labours under.*

The said resolution being again read, was agreed to by the house.

RESOLVED, *That from the inherent right of the subject to petition the throne, for redress of grievances, a right allowed and confirmed by the act of* William and Mary, *the said letters do not appear, to this house, of* "a dangerous and factious tendency," *but on the contrary, in the opinion of this house, only tend to a justifiable union of subjects aggrieved, in lawful and laudable endeavours to obtain redress, by an application founded upon, and expressive of duty and loyalty to the best of Kings, a becoming respect for the parliament of Great-Britain, and an equitable and natural affection for our mother country, and arises from the tender and commendable attention of those colonies to the natural rights and liberties of the* British *colonies in* America, *and to which they are undeniably entitled upon the happy principles of our constitution.*

RESOLVED, *That copies of this resolution be, by the Speaker of this house, transmitted to the Speaker of the house of representatives of the province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *and to the Speaker of the house of burgesses in* Virginia; *and that they may be acquainted by him, that this house approves of the measures by them pursued to obtain a redress of our common grievances; also of the method by them taken of communicating these measures to the other provinces on the continent.*

These resolves were scarce finished, when the Governor came to the council chamber, and the clerk of the assembly (in consequence of orders given him by the Governor, in case these letters should, at any time, be received by the house) directly carried the minutes up to his Excellency, who immediately required the attendance of the house, and after giving his assent to the bills that were ready, dissolved the Assembly, with the following SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen of the Assembly,

FROM the disposition that appeared amongst you at the opening of this session, I was very hopeful, and flattered myself, that it would have been brought to a happy conclusion, and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwise, and that you have disregarded the principal matter I had in charge from the King, and thereby missed so fair an opportunity of cherishing the confidence his Majesty has in your affections. But, by your receiving and shewing countenance and support to the *Boston* Letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the necessity of dissolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains have been taken to prevent this event, & if any disagreable consequences should attend it, you will have bro't them upon the province by a *deliberate act*, and it is you, and you only, will have them to answer for to your constituents:—And however you may have suffered yourselves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be assured, Gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, must depend upon a free and uninterrupted course of law and govarnment, *under the protection and support of the mother-country*, and that you cannot possibly enjoy these invaluable blessings, *without that protection and support*: And how can you expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourselves to be an independent people? And to me it appears a flat and positive contradiction to acknowledge "*the British parliament to be the supreme legisla-*" *tive power over the whole British empire*," (of which we are a part) and in the same breath, to deny the power of that very parliament over us;—nor can I see or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring, "*That they cheerfully acquiesce in the authority of the British parliament to make laws for a necessary dependance, and regulating the trade of the colonies*," and at the same time denying its authority to make laws, which I conceive to be a very loose and improper jumble or system of government and subordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace; and I presume, that the authority of the British parliament must be full and complete, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the British parliament extends to America, is a point I never doubted, or heard disputed till the affair of the *Stamp Duty* act: And to shew that it does, I shall only refer to the proceedings in parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there were near four hundred members present, and only nine or ten divided against that power; also the votes of the house of commons of the 24th of February, 1766, and the statute of the 6th of his present Majesty, chapter 12th.

The distinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known *here*, from its first appearance amongst us, I said I conceived to be a distinction without a difference; and I also declared, that if it was granted that the Americans were not subject to, nor could be legally or constitutionally taxed by the British parliament, *not being represented there*, then I apprehend, the same reason would hold in every case, and the same objection lie against every law made by the British parliament to affect the colonies, or his Majesty's subjects in them; for it seems absurd to say, that the colonies are not bound by British acts of parliamens, *imposing what they call internal taxes*, because they have not consented to such laws, not *being represented in that parliament*, and at the same time to admit that they are bound by, and subject to *other laws made by the said parliament*. And I do not find that there is any difference or distinction in that constitutional rule or principle, that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his assent, either in person or by representation; but which rule *is general, and holds in all cases*, and with respect *to all laws*; and if so, the colonies I conceive are either bound by, and subject to, all the acts of the British parliament in which they are mentioned, or are subject to none of any kind whatever, and consequently to be considered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great-Britain.

I also declared at the same time, that if America could be, or was to become independent of the Mother Country, from that day you might date the foundation of your ruin and misery. These were the sentiments I declared near three years ago, and which still I retain; and most ardently wish it had been in my power to prevail on you to be so far of my opinion as to have paid due regard to his Majesty's expectations from you, and to have observed a more prudent conduct in that particular, until the matters in difference between Great-Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the crisis, had been clearly and effectually settled and determined: But as things are circumstanced, there is only one act further remaining for me to do at present, which is, by virtue of his Majesty's authority, and in his name, to dissolve this Assembly, and I do hereby accordingly dissolve the same. JA. WRIGHT.

Savannah in Georgia, Council-Chamber, the 24th December, 1768.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED
JOHN WILKES, Esq;
Some of which were formerly published under the Title of
THE
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THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

LORD HOLLAND, WILLIAM PITT, Esq; LORD BUTE, LORD HALIFAX, LORD EGREMOND, LORD SANDWICH,

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Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus; The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, South Carolina; and by Edes and Gill, in Boston; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

WHEREAS *the Subscribers being Claimers of Land at the Eastern Part of this Province, in Opposition to some Persons who call themselves the* Penaquid *Company, did give their Power of Attorney to* James Noble, *Esq; who was also a Claimer in Opposition to said Company, to transact for the Subscribers in this Respect; since which the said* James *has married Mrs.* Savage, *Widow of the late* Arthur Savage, *deceased, whereby he is become one of said Company, or his Interest and Claim in said Land by Right of his said Marriage, being closely connected with said Company, We therefore judging the said* James *to be a very improper Person to transact for us, in these Circumstances, have divers Times requested him to give us back our said Power of Attorney, without Effect:—We do therefore hereby publickly revoke and annul all Power and Authority heretofore given by us to the said* James, *from and since his aforesaid Marriage.*

THOMAS BODKIN,
ROBERT GOULD.

Very fine Hyson and Souchong TEA, Sold by *Barnabas Clarke*, at his House in Bromfield's Lane, near the Grainary.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commissioners notify that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House, the second Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock P. M. *Boston, February 6*, 1769.

WANTED,
One Thousand Bunches of Flags,
for which the Cash will be given; Enquire of Edes and Gill.

|| Vide Page 43 & Page 150 ∨ vide Page 792. Vol 1. § So it does unless the [redacted] Colonies consents. ¶ Vide Bill of rights page 1053. » As Molasses Act. pa. 9. Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1 — vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. (a) Vid Votes pa. 3690. Vol. 1.

J. Adams

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

In Draper's last paper we find SALUST astonished beyond his own expression, at reading a piece in the Boston Gazette (URBANUS)——The author, he says, "seems offended with the Soldiery in the town, for their *ready assistance* at the late fire": He is sorry "when ignorance or malice brings a cloud upon any of their virtues", viz. the military—He "sincerely wishes to see, more frequent instances of that humanity which subjected them to the displeasure of URBANUS"—"They generously *joined* the general concern"—And he assures us, "that at three o'clock in the morning, the soldiers appeared as numerous and vigilant as the inhabitants."—If *Salust* has got over his fit of *astonishment*, he may find upon a more calm perusal, that *Urbanus* said full as much as all this in a *very few* words, viz. "by the *joint* endeavours and activity of the inhabitants and the soldiers *assembled*, the fire was happily extinguished"——*Salust* expressly mentions the industry of the soldiers, but seems rather to leave his *distant* readers to guess at that of the inhabitants: Urbanus *openly* and *generously* attributes the success to the merit of *both*.—*Salust* says that "at three o'clock the soldiers were as *numerous* as the inhabitants." *Urbanus* did not chuse to assert such a thing, because I suppose he did not think it was *in fact true*; nor could it be expected, as the number of soldiers in town bears not near an equal proportion with that of the inhabitants.—It is hoped that *Salust* does not here intend to insinuate that many of the inhabitants *deserted* the cause: If he does, he is not quite so candid as *Urbanus* is, who says that "the fire was happily extinguished by the *joint* endeavours of the inhabitants and soldiers," without the least intimation of an abatement of zeal in any—*Salust* takes this occasion to tell us, that in the army and navy, there are "silly boys, fools and madmen".——*Urbanus* uses no such *opprobrious* language of the army or navy, or any man; from whence the reader will judge whether it most concerns *Salust* or *Urbanus* to set about "the removal of pride, vain-glory or hypocrisy," without which it is confessed "reason will [not] have fair play."

You may possibly think, *Messieurs Printers*, that it is a misspense of your time to print the foregoing: My only design is, to shew that *Urbanus*, whoever he may be, was fair and unexceptionable in his relation of facts; and that *Salust* had no reason to charge him with being displeased at an instance of humanity! when he only finds fault with the "picquet guards being ordered out with their firelocks and bayonets": A piece of conduct in the military which gave great offence to many besides *Urbanus*, who generously tells us that "the officer marched them off assoon as he was properly spoken to," or informed by the town officers. If *Salust* means "by the ready assistance of the soldiery", the turning out the picquets it may properly be asked, what assistance they were to afford? *Urbanus* tells us, and *Salust* does not deny it, "that the General was fully informed of the regulations of the town on these occasions, by the firewards, sometime ago, and that the turning out the guards was not agreeable to their just expectation"; from whence it is natural to conclude, that this matter was particularly explained to him. How it came to pass that they made their appearance *armed*, is not my business to enquire: But as *Urbanus* takes offence at *no other* part of the conduct of the military, *Salust* must mean *such* an appearance, when he speaks of *Urbanus* his being *offended* with their *ready assistance, humanity, vigilance*, &c.—It is a regulation of the town, by long and approved custom, for the friends of persons in danger, formed into seperate *fire-societies*, to take care of their moveable estate; so that we are happily free from any necessity of an *armed force* for that purpose, and the exactest military discipline can be of no service in supplying or working an engine. But possibly *Salust* is highly delighted with *military parade*; if so, he cannot surely be at a loss for opportunity to gratify his darling passion even on *Sundays*! Or it may be *Salust* would insinuate the danger of the inhabitants *mobbing* and *rioting*, and the necessity from thence of military power; this supposition seems to be favour'd by the message said to have been sent with all possible dispatch (perhaps by *Salust* himself, I know not who) "to assure the General that indeed it was no riot, it was only a fire"; But if it had been a riot, *What business would armed soldiers have there, until* COMMANDED BY THE CIVIL POWER? It seems to be a prevailing opinion with *some folks*, that there cannot be a collection of persons in this town, even upon the most necessary occasions, but there must needs be danger of a *mob*; and then forsooth, the military must make their appearance of *their own meer motion*, ready cock'd & prim'd, to prevent it.—I expect if this opinion should further prevail, very soon to see the picquet guards drawn up before our church doors in time of divine service, to keep the people from mobbing, when the assemblies are dismissed.—If his excellency should ever *think himself at liberty* to call another general court, and suffer them to meet in this metropolis, and the members of either house should happen to be dispos'd to FACTION, as has been said of them in times past, it is lucky enough, that the main guard, being already fix'd *near the court-house*, the soldiers may afford as "ready assistance," with their *arms* and *bayonets, to awe the assembly*, as the picquet guard did at the late fire.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land near the Sign of the Globe, suitable for a Trader, with good Accommodations. Enquire of NATHANIEL LANGDON, near the Mill-Bridge. *Who has to sell,*

A good Assortment of European and Upholsterer's GOODS, very cheap. Also,

Choice Loaf SUGAR.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Alexander Ross*, late of *Falmouth*, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Ross*, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament. And those who have Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment as soon as possible.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IN *the last Reign a noble Peer upon a certain Occasion spake as follows, in the House of Lords.*—

I am sorry to hear of riots so frequently, but I shall never be for sacrificing the *liberties of the people*, in order to prevent their engaging in riotous proceedings; because I think much more *gentle*, and less *expensive* methods will answer the end—a wise and prudent conduct, and a constant pursuit of *upright* and *just* measures, will establish the authority of government. It is probable our late riots proceeded from that general cause from whence almost *all* tumults proceed; namely, from the *unjust* and *oppressive* conduct of those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws. If upon enquiry it should appear that the tumults were occasioned by any such behaviour in public officers, *they ought to be removed.*

This will satisfy the people, remove the cause of the tumults, and consequently prevent them for the future.—I hope some method will be taken for establishing among the people in general, that respect and esteem, which they ought to have for their Governors, and which every administration ought to endeavour, as much as possible, to *acquire*. But if instead of this we should employ ourselves solely in discovering and punishing the rioters, we shall not remove, but encrease the cause of tumults. If it should ever come to be tho't necessary upon *all occasions* to make use of *military force*, under a *pretence of preserving the peace*, our constitution would be AT AN END! we could not then be said to be under a *civil*, but a *military* government. Whatever the opinion of others may be, I shall always think there is a great difference between a magistrate's being assisted in the execution of his office by the *posse* of the county, and his being assisted by REGULAR TROOPS. In the first case he is assisted by the *people only*, who will never assist in *oppressing the people*: But as the army is *now regulated*, they are really a body *distinct* from the people; and when they are called to the assistance of the civil magistrate, are not called as the King's *subjects*, but as the King's *soldiers*, and will be ready to assist in *oppressing* the people. They always have been, and always will be, assisting in *destroying the liberties*; and *oppressing the people* of *every* country, where their *superiors* think fit to employ them for such *wicked purposes*."——

The foregoing is not a fifth part of the speech of the noble Lord; but it is the most striking part—I make no application of any of the sentiments to the present time; this is left to the Reader.

Y.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

ONE having mention'd Mr. *Henry's* Note on Deut. xxv. v. 3—*That Men should not be treated as Dogs*, adds, "that if any one should beat and tear the Flesh of "a Dog as the Flesh of our Brethren is sometimes "torn, he would be detested for his Cruelty." This is no small Accusation: It may not be amiss therefore to enquire what the Officers have to say in their Defence. And it is only this; that when any one is *deliver'd to the Tormentors* to be beaten with some hundreds of stripes, Care is taken that a Surgeon should be present: and that if he thinks the Man will die under their Hands, or that Death is like to be the Consequence; the rest of the Torment is to be defer'd till he is able to bear it. To this it may be replied; there is not one of those Gentlemen Judges, who hath a favourite Dog, but his *heart would* be so *pained within him*, that he could not upon any account, bear that the *poor Cur* should be beaten till his Life was in hazard. Besides, when they, not having the Fear of that God before their Eyes, *who hath* said, *forty stripes he may give him and not exceed*: order *so many* stripes as are sufficient to kill, and will kill the Victim, if his Nature is not so strong as the Surgeon supposes it to be; this is a manifest Violation of the sixth Commandment. For the sixth Commandment not only requires all lawful Endeavours to preserve the Lives of others, but forbids *every thing* whereby their Lives are hazarded. The Courts Martial therefore, are in the Sight of God, *always* guilty of killing *even those*, who survive *such* Sentences. Their Chaplains, their Bishops must allow this to be *sound Divinity*: nor is there any learned Man, who will dare to maintain the contrary. What shall we say to these Things? The Army not taking the Word of God for a Law, are *a law to themselves*! Will the Parliament suffer them to *deny the God that is above*?

Choice RUSSIA DUCK.

To be Sold at Store No. 12, on the Town-Dock,

RUSSIA DUCK, cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable Lots of Land, lying in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, a few Miles back of *Falmouth*, viz. Lot No. 39, and Lot No. 94, each containing 100 Acres, being Part of the Estate of the late *Samuel Sturgis*, Esq; deceased. Enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; Executor of said *Sturgis*'s last Will.

THIS EVENING, &c.

Will be Sold at the VENDUE OFFICE, North-End.

A Very great Variety of Articles, being fresh Assortments, both new, and second-hand—which may be viewed before the Sale.——The Sale will be continued till all are sold. John Gerrish.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

DR. *Eliot* in his Essays on Field Husbandry I think recommends the exchanging of Seed Corn—I tried the Experiment last Year, and I had a better Crop, and my Corn was much riper than any of my Neighbours. Corn carried from the North to the South twenty or thirty Miles will ripen a Week sooner, and will produce a much better Crop, than what People raise themselves—As we are sometimes subject to early Frosts. By giving this a Place in your Paper you may serve the Public. I am, &c. Your's,

Feb. 2, 1769. AGRICOLA.

N. B. From what I have seen myself I should choose to have my Seed Corn from the North very often, if I gave double Price for it.——The Spanish Potatoes when they first came into the Country were three Times so Fruitful as they are at present, which may lead some People to pay some Credit to what I have said with Respect to Corn, that have never tried the Experiment.

[*The whole of the late Dr.* ELIOT's ESSAYS upon FIELD-HUSBANDRY, to be sold by Edes & Gill.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 22, 1768.

"American affairs engage the attention of the public here, and truly they are in a critical situation. The late resolutions of several of the Colonies, not to import any of the British manufactures for one year, and not to purchase any of those articles that are taxed, till the act of Parliament respecting them be repealed, make great impressions on the minds of the people here, and perplex the Ministry, so that they are at a loss how to act—for as the stamp act was calculated, to execute itself,—so the late one of taxation must drop, by the colonies not purchasing the articles so taxed—a better way could not have been fallen upon, in the present juncture, to serve the liberties of America—I hope the different Provinces will lay aside their little party affairs, firmly unite and stand to their resolutions.

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 23, 1768.

"Lord Chatham, you see, has resigned, by a Letter to the King. His doing this, at this precise Juncture, when his Health is far from being bad, shews he meditates some Stroke or other, if possible, to revive his Importance. Lord Shelburne is turned out, to make Room for Lord Rochford, and other Changes will certainly take Place soon. Wilkes is at present no more talked of; and the King of Denmark hath left us, taking France in his Way home. I was at the Masquerade Ball he gave, which was splendid beyond Description: his Behaviour was altogether unexceptionable."

Extract of another Letter from London, Nov. 10, 1768.

"By this Mail you will receive the King's Speech and Addresses. You will see by them in what Light the Behaviour of the People at Boston, in particular, is considered here. I was in the House of Lords on Tuesday, when Lord P--f--t moved for the Address, in a decent enough Speech, wherein he recommended treating the Colonies with Firmness, and with such a kindly Severity, as might prevent the Breach from spreading farther, and the Effusion of Blood, which he thought it was likely to end in, if some Means were not soon taken to enforce Obedience to the Legislature. Here the Address passed without Opposition, and they were up by 3 o'Clock.

"The House of Commons sat till Twelve at Night. I was not there, so cannot give so complete an Account of their Debates as I could w[ish]. Mr. G—v—e, I find, made a long Speech upon the Occasion, laying the whole Blame of our Differences with the Colonies on Lord C—h—m, and Lord C—b—n; which last, he said, ought to have known better, but he left him to the Compunctions of his own Conscience. He had in his Pocket the Farmer's Letters, which he frequently quoted, and called them *libellous throughout*. Mr. B--r--e spoke in Behalf of the Colonies, and against the Parliamentary Right of imposing Taxes upon them. Mr. C—w—l found great Fault with Lord H—b-r—h's Letter, requiring the American Governors to dissolve the Assemblies, till they had retracted what they had done respecting the Circular Letter to the different Provinces. Mr. B—ke spoke too, Lord N—h, the C—c-l-r of the E-c-q-r, said, that whatever Prudence or Policy might hereafter induce us to repeal the late Paper and Glass Act, he hoped we should never think of it, *till we have America prostrate at our Feet*. These were his very Words. Alderman B—f—d moved for an immediate Repeal. In Conclusion, the Address passed as you see it, without a Division; and the general Sense of the House was clearly for enforcing the Act, and the Authority of the Legislature in general.

"Some People here think the Difference between us is now past all healing. I am of a contrary Opinion; because I know there is no Disposition, either in the King, the Ministry, or the Parliament, to oppress America in any Shape, or to lay heavier Burdens upon them than they are able to bear. The Power of the British Legislature here to impose Taxes upon you, will now be (indeed must now be) either enforced, or given up, and so the principal Bone of Contention between us will be taken out of the Way. The violent Encroachments of James the Second, brought on the glorious Revolution; and tho' I am far from comparing our Differences to the Differences between the King and People at that Time; yet it is a good Sign, when the Causes of Disgust between any two Parties come to be fully and openly canvassed, that they will terminate in an Accommodation."

LAST Monday Evening two very good plain and knapt Bath Beaver Surtouts, of a light mixt colour one very large, the other suitable for a Boy of 12 Years old, was Stole out of a House near King's Chapel, it is desired they may be stoped if offered for Sale and Notice given.

Any Person that will bring or send them to the Printers shall be handsomely Rewarded. *Feb.* 4, 1769.

|| See above Blanks filled up page 399. † Vide Page 394. ¶ Vid. Merchants agreement in the Index. v Namely the Tea Act vid. pa. 735. Vol. I. — Vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. I.

It must be a Satisfaction to our Readers to find that our Sister Colonies, while they are acquainted with the Hardships which this Town at present labours under, and the Causes and Instruments, that have procured them, they fully approve of the steady and prudent Behaviour of the Inhabitants——The following are Extracts from a late Publication in the Pennsylvania Journal.

"THE people of Boston are unfortunately descended from a race of ancestors who were the successful opposers of arbitrary power, and are therefore more particularly obnoxious to those who wish to establish a ministerial despotism. They have dared, with decent firmness, to remonstrate against that exertion of parliamentary power, which they could not but regard as oppressive and unconstitutional. They have ventured to upbraid as an incendiary, an infamous G——r, whose name will be eternally odious to every American ear, and those men, who were base enough to accept offices under a commission the most injurious to the interest of America, they have considered as a disgrace to the society of which they are members; and have with great propriety, treated with that contempt which they merit from all mankind.—— The insults offered to the commissioners were not attended with such tumults as marked the opposition to the Stamp-act in more than one colony. The violence and outrages complained of were by no means equal to those which the people of England have lately seen committed in the very heart of the kingdom, and in opposition to the most *legal and constitutional authority.*

For generously taking the lead in those measures, which are now approved by the *unanimous concurrence* of all the colonies, they are represented by the tools of power, as in a state of rebellion; and marked out as the devoted objects of ministerial resentment. The riotous disturbances which have been so grossly aggravated, could very easily have been checked without the assistance of a single grenadier; under any other administration but that of Governor B****, who seems to have laboured, and but too successfully, with all the address he was master of, to arrogate great merit and importance to himself, by representing the people committed to his government as factious, seditious, and discontented. As these representations have produced the most precipitate and alarming exertion of ministerial power, the infamous author of them ought to be held in the highest detestation not only by the citizens of Boston, and the inhabitants of the American colonies, but by every individual whose heart is animated with a single sentiment of liberty."

"The exerting a military power, upon every, or indeed upon any occasion, proves the weakness and declension of civil authority; and evinces a dangerous disposition in those who are intrusted with the executive part of government. It is a remedy which ought never to be used, but in cases of the most urgent necessity; since, like all other violent remedies, it most certainly and effectually ruins the constitution, for the preservation of which it is too frequently applied—The present commendable moderation observed by the citizens of Boston, gives us some cause to flatter ourselves that their future conduct will offer the most incontestible proofs of their being actuated by the purest principles of patriotism; and not by that spirit of licentiousness with which they are so often and so maliciously charged by their unprovoked enemies."

LONDON,

Oct. 23. The following address was presented to the King of Denmark, on his coming into the Cockpit at Newmarket, which his Majesty received with his usual affability:

"Great Sir,

"In 1728 your Royal Grandfather honoured this Cockpit with his presence, and seemed highly pleased with the courage of our British cocks. May your Majesty's reign be long and happy; and when the infirmities of nature shall pall the relish of enjoyment, may you, without pain, retire to the mansions of eternal bliss (like him) replete with age and glory!"

The late masquerade brings to our mind an anecdote of a late Great Personage when masquerades were frequently allowed in this country. Being present at one of those entertainments, he was struck with the form of a lady. After some conversation with her, he laid his hand upon her bosom, the softness of which he greatly commended. "I could (replied the Lady) put your hand upon a softer place;" and upon his requesting her so to do, she immediately put his hand upon his own head, and directly mingled with the crowd.

We hear from Dublin, that the celebrated Dr. Lucas was, a few days since, married to Miss Kelly, a beautiful lady of eighteen years of age.——*Matrimony cannot hurt the Patriot, but on the contrary lays him under new Obligations to Society.*

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,)

Dec. 8. On Writs having been issued for calling a new Assembly, since the Dissolution of the last; the Circuit-Court Act not having been confirmed at Home; and the North-Carolina Regulators having drove a Gang of Villains back from their Country into this, we hear, are Matters that give fresh Uneasiness to the Inhabitants of our Back Settlements; the Consequence whereof we cannot pretend to tell. vid pa. 349 & pa. 506.

We hear the Honourable American Board of Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Boston, are determined not to recede one Tittle from carrying all their Powers into Execution: So that we must not be surprised, should we see another Attempt ordered to be made, to oblige all the coasting Schooners of this Province, that go over the Bar, to enter and clear at the Office.

Our last advices from East Florida are, that the whole of the 21st regiment was arrived at St. Augustine, and most of the 31st. That the town was so full of military gentry, that many were obliged to encamp for want of Houses; that the new Barracks were carrying on with such expedition, that they would soon be completed; that afterwards the troops would be employed in making roads, and other public works for the improvement of that province, to which his Excellency Governor Grant devotes his whole attention: And that a Snow belonging to Dublin, Patrick Roche master, which had brought troops from Pensacola, two days after landing them (on the 6th instant) parted her cables in a hard gale of wind, was drove ashore, and beat to Pieces on that Bar.—Some letters intimate, that it is tho't the 9th regiment will be ordered here.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Friday last ended the Election of Representatives for this City and County.—At closing the Poll, the State of it was as follows.

James De Lancey, Esq; ——	956
Jacob Walton, —— ——	931
John Cruger, —— ——	882
James Jauncey, —— ——	877
Philip Livingston, —— ——	668
John Morin Scot, —— ——	646
Peter Van Brug Livingston, —	535
Theodore Van Wyck, Esqrs —	513

The four Candidates who had the Majority of Voices in their Favour, (three of whom had remarkably distinguished themselves in the late spirited Measures for supporting the Rights and Liberties of their Country, and the other a Gentleman, who has always approved himself a steady Friend to its true Interests and Prosperity) were attended from the City-Hall, by a vast Concourse of People, with Musick playing, and Colours displayed; in this Manner they proceeded down the Broad-Way, and through the main Street, to the Coffee-House, being repeatedly saluted with loud Huzzas, and with every other Demonstration of Joy that could be shewn upon this happy and interesting Occasion.—The brilliant Appearance of Ladies at the Windows—The Number of principal Inhabitants who graced the Procession, and the Regularity and good Order with which the whole was conducted, exhibited one of the finest and most agreeable Sights ever seen in this City.

After closing the Poll, the four Gentlemen elected, generously gave £200 for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, which was accordingly distributed.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor set out for Albany, in his Way to Sir William Johnson's—having we hear some business to settle with the Indians before his Return.

Before his departure, we hear, in consequence of a petition from many respectable inhabitants of the City, he granted a pardon to —— ——, who lay in Goal, under sentence of death, some favourable Circumstances appearing in his Case.

NEW-LONDON, January 7.

On the 16th Instant, the Wife of Mr. John Vaughn of Lebanon, agreed upon a spinning Match with a neighbouring young Woman; they began their Work three quarters of an Hour after Sunrise, and left off at Nine o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day; in which Time Mrs. Vaughan spun seven Skeins and two Knots of fine Linnen Yarn, each Skein containing 15 Knots: The other Person spun 6 Skeins and 10 Knots, the Skeins of equal Bigness with the first mentioned.—— [*Would the Sex in general apply their Hands to the Distaff, instead of the idle Apparatus of the Tea-Table, perhaps we need not always be beholden to Asia for our Food, or Europe for our Cloathing.*]

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire,) Feb. 10.

Monday Morning last, departed this Life, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Honourable JAMES NEVIN, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and Collector of his Majesty's Customs for this Port.—A Gentleman much respected as an Officer of the Customs, and for his other good Qualities. He has left a sorrowful Widow, one Daughter and two Sons. His Remains were interred with great Respect Yesterday Afternoon.

BOSTON, February 25.

For LIST of PRIZES in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter N, See the last Page.

We are well assured that there are Letters in Town, bro't by Capt. Scott, and the packet, which mention, from good authority, that the American petitions, &c. were not to be laid before Parliament, till the 1st of February, when every other business would be set aside till the American affairs are finished, (*Chronicle*).

Last Friday se'nnight a sorrowful Event happened at Haverhill. As two young Men, Sons of Mr. Coleby of that Town, were passing Merrimack River, on Foot, near Sweat's Ferry, they both fell through the Ice and were drowned. Their Bodies were found soon after, under the Ice, near the same Place, and buried.

The Weather last Week was so extreme cold, as to freeze over Charlestown-Ferry; and the People now past and repass with Safety.——The Harbour is now filled with Ice.

Friday Night last the House of Mr. Michael Malcom was broke open, and robbed of sundry valuable Articles. The Thieves (a Soldier, and two Negroes) were apprehended and committed last Saturday Night.

[*The Piece sign'd* JEREMY COMFORT, *acquainting any Gentleman of his Skill in curing a Wen, &c. is come to Hand, but must be defer'd this Week for want of Room.*]

On FRIDAY next, 17th Inst.

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Broad Cloths, Callicoes, Tammies,

Bengals, Men Women and Children Hose, Men and Womens Kid and Lamb Gloves, Sheeting, Cotton Romalls, a beautiful Assortment of Ribbons, black Lace, a Quantity of Indigo, Feather Beds, Blankets, Counterpanes, rich Silk Gowns, one of which Brocade, one Lutestring, and another of brown Allopeen, Stone Earings set in Gold, Passe ditto, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY next, at XI o'Clock.

A Parcel of very fine *Jamaica* Hides to be Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, at his Store in King-Street.

LEIGH's *Intelligence-Office*,

Opposite the Golden-Ball, Merchant's-Row, BOSTON.

Entered to be sold cheap for Cash,

BOHEA TEA, Coffee, Indigo, Philadelphia Flour, American brew'd Strong Beer, Cheshire & Gloucester Cheese, Madeira, Teneriffe, Fyal & Claret Wines, Merchantable and Jamaica Fish, Tarr and Turpentine, New-England Rum, Molasses, new and second-hand Vessels from 35 to 140 Tons, Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, new and second-hand Rigging, Sails, Cables and Anchors, several Houses in Boston, Cambridge and Concord; Household Furniture, a few Barrels Herring and Mackrel, and shaken Hogsheads.

All Kind of Broker's Business done on reasonable Commissions.

WANTED, Six Boys for Apprentices, from 12 to 15 Years old, to learn a Business that is not at present carried on in America. Likewise Six Girls about the same Age may have daily Employment and good Wages in a new Manufactory——Enquire at the above Office.

LAST Monday Night in the Time of the Fire was taken out of Mr. Young's front Room, a dark Camblet Cloak lin'd with green Baize; the Person who has it in Possession is desired to be so kind as to leave it there, or with the Printers hereof, that the right Owner may have it.

N. B. If said Cloak was stolen, the Person, who will discover the Thief that he may be bro't to Justice shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward. Enquire of the Printers.

Boston, Feb. 4, 1769.

IF *William Cotton* and *Samuel Robbins*, who fail'd from *New-Haven* in *April* 1767 in the Brig *Minerva*, *William Sherman*, Master, to *St. Croix*. *Cotton* was there discharg'd; *Robbins* return'd to *New-Haven*: If they or either will come to *Samuel Fitch*, Esq; at *Boston*, or to *Benjamin Douglass*, Esq; at *New-Haven*, or to *Anthony L. Hoecker*, Esq; at *New-York*, or to Mr. *Solomon Shubwick* at *Newport*, they will hear of something to their Advantage. Said *Cotton* was a native of *Scotland*. Any Master of Vessel that can give Information of him, is strongly requested thereto.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Assortment of valuable Articles—consisting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Kerseys—Bearskins—Cambletts—Callimancoes—Russells—Checks—Irish Hoslands—Mens Hose—Handkerchiefs—a Piece of black Paduasoy, &c. &c.——Some Household Furniture,—Wearing Apparel—&c.—

TO BE SOLD,

By Isaac White,

Opposite the Salutation near the North-Battery, N. End,

Dipp'd Tallow Candles, mould and Bayberry Wax Candles warranted good, to be had as low as at any Place in Town.

*** Tallow by the Barrel.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deston*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday.

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Druggets, Bearskins, Linceys, Cambletts, Poplins, Tartan Plaids, Mens Hose, Fustians, Coverlids, 9, 8, 7 & 6-4 Blankets, Dearskins, Irish Linens, striped Hollands, 7-8 and 3-4 Checks, Calicoes, Sheatings, Cambricks, Bags, Holland, Cardinals, Lawn, Crape, feather'd Muffs, Threads, a very good Quadrant of the newest Make, Chairs, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A fresh Assortment of GOODS. The Sale will begin 3 o'Clock Tuesday Afternoon without fail.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Shop, will be exposed to Sale, next Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Bearskins, Kerseys, Plaids, Yard wide Stuffs, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Irish Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Threads, Hose, Snuff, Apparel, Watches, Time Pieces, House Goods, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

CLEARED OUT.

Grealy and Stevens for West-Indies, Jarvis for Canso.

OUTWARD BOUND.

NONE.

Burned in the Town of Boston since our last,

Ten Whites No Blacks.

Baptis'd in the several Churches. Six.

High Water at Boston, for this present week.			
Monday, 4 *m. after* 4		*Friday*, 28 *m. after* 8	
Tuesday, 31 *m. after* 5		*Saturday*, 21 *m. aft* 9	
Wednesday, 30 *m. aft.* 6		*Lord's-day*, 18 *m aft* 10	
Thursday, 29 *m. aft.* 7		*First Qr.* 13 *Day, Morn*	

Gov. Barnard & Vid. of the Town of Boston in petition to the King. & Letters from the representatives; and Transactions. Index. & the Commissioners, vid. their Commission & Names. pa. 253.

(a) See an acct. of the Riots Index Vol. 1 and Stamp Act page 53. Vol. 1 Vid. an account of the Riots pa. 141. (a) vid. page 353.

A List of the Numbers which came up Prizes in *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter N. drawn *February* 1769.

Note, Thoſe Numbers which have no Sums annex'd to them, are Prizes of SIX DOLLARS each.

No.	Doll	No.	Doll	No.	Doll	No.	Doll	No.	Doll	No.	Doll
1	6	340	6	716	6	1076	6	1473	6	2208	3
8	20	49		19		80		76		10	
10		34	50	21		31		80		11	
12		61		23		84	20	85		13	
14		64		34		91	100	88		21	
19		66		36		95		89		24	
21		67		38		97		91	50	25	
23	8	68		40		99		95		28	
27	30	69		43		1103		1301		35	
28		72		47		7		4		37	
29		75	100	48		9		5	8	42	
30		76		49		28	8	6		44	
31		82	8	50		19		22		45	
32		83		51		21		17		49	
38		84		53		23		28		50	
40		86		56		28		21		51	
43		90		61		31		28		52	
44		93		63		35		85		55	20
45		94		67	8	37		26		56	
49		93		68		42		29		59	
50		96		69		45		31		66	
53		402		72		47		34		69	
54		12		78		53		36		74	
55		14		81		54		38		75	
56		18		84		56		40		76	
57	50	20		87		58		44	20	80	
63		24		98		65		50		83	
65		28		99		66		52	8	93	
66		30	50	804		68		54		1903	
67	300	36		5		75		57		6	
68		41		6		77		58	8	10	
72		50	50	14		87		63		16	
80		51		17		94		64		22	
86		55		23		97		65		23	
89		57		25	20	1203		72		26	20
90		61		26		4		74		28	
92		62		27		7	8	75		29	
93		65		28		13		79		38	
98		67		30		19		82		40	
97		70		32		20		83		43	
100		73		36		26		85	20	44	
7		74		38		32		92		49	
9		76		40		35		94		51	
12		81		42		36		95		52	
14		85		43		38		1603		61	
15		87		46		45	50	4		63	20
19		88		48		50		7		64	
22		92		51		51		9		65	
25		93		52		71	8	12		68	
32	100	503		57		72		23		69	
35		4		59		73		27		72	
36		29		63		74		38		1004	
39		20		66		75		42		12	
40		22		67		76		48		29	
48		23		70		79		45		33	
50		27		77		80		46		38	
57		32	8	80		89		53	20	39	
58		33		92		93		56		46	
61		39	8	93	1000	1304		58		47	
70		46		900		7		59	8	49	
72		47		2		28		61		52	
73		48		3		32		74		86	1000
82		49		8		22		79		90	
82		50		12		25		83	8	98	20
87		53		13		26		84		96	
88		57		16		28		85		2103	
89		62		18		32		88		5	
200		62		29		33		89		10	
2		63		32		35		90		14	
9		68		36		37	100	92		16	
13		77		38		39		93		17	
22		78	8	39		40		1702		20	
25		79		43	100	43		6	100	29	
27	8	82		49		52		7		30	
43		87		50		53		8	8	32	
46	20	88		53		58		10		35	
48		96		55		59		16		42	
50		97		62		64		17		52	
51		99		67		66		19		58	
52		608		69	50	68		21		59	
53	8	9		70		71		28		62	
58		12		76		72		33		63	
86		17		78		76		35		64	
59		18		82		79		37		67	
60		23		86		92		40		72	
61		24		87		92		43		74	
62		28		92		93		45		75	
70		30		1003		94		46		78	
72		37		4		96		47		80	
73		39		5		99		51		87	
76		44		6		1400		52		89	
77		47		11		10		55	20	93	
81	100	51		13		11	20	56		2203	8
92		54		14		13		57		5	
93		56		15		14		61		6	
94		64		25		17		65		7	
96		78		27		18	50	67		21	
97		80	100	29		24	8	70		24	50
301		83		31		25		73		25	
4		86		34		27		78		28	
6		90		36		29		79		29	
26		99		38		35		86		37	
28		703		42	20	39		87		38	
29		4		48		40		89		40	
26		5		51	20	51		91		41	
29		6		60		55		94		42	
32		8		62		58		97		49	500
38		9		74		63		1804			

☞ *Thoſe Perſons poſſeſſed of Benefit Tickets in the above Lottery, by applying to the reſpective Managers who ſigned them, may receive their Money.*

Boſton, January 1769.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY

FOR raiſing NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin, Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter E.

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each; 726 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
40	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676	Prizes.			8,100
1574	Blanks.			

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, — 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in ſuch a Manner as we preſume will be agreeable to the Publick. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were diſappointed of being Adventurers in the laſt Lottery, and there is at preſent a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be ſold by the Managers.

Beſt *Holland Scates* of different Sizes, Dutch Looking Glaſſes, and Field Glaſſes, Violins, Hampers Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes.

ALSO,

Fine Narraganſet Cheeſe,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the firſt Precinct in Wrentham, pleaſantly ſituated on the Poſt-Road leading from Boſton to Providence, about a Mile from the new Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Wrentham, containing 36 Acres of good Paſturage, Arable and Mowing Land, and a good Orchard, well watered; the whole well fenced; with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Shop, all in good Repair. Said Houſe is new, 27 Feet wide, and 38 long. The whole well accommodated for a Trader or otherwiſe. Alſo, about 40 Acres of good Wood-Land within half a Mile of ſaid Farm. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may inquire of Ebenezer Fiſher, *Jun. of ſaid Wrentham, and know further reſpecting the Premiſes and Terms of Sale.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

(warranted pure) by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

N. B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, Shott, Carolina Sole-Leather and Indigo.

Benjamin Adams,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he intends to open a Public Vendue, at his Houſe next Door to the Sign of the Three Kings in Cornhill, beginning every Wedneſday at 10 o'Clock.

If any Gentlemen have any Goods to diſpoſe of in that Way, if they will be ſo kind as to favour him therewith, they may depend on his Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Adams* intends for the Benefit of his Employers, to ſell every Day at private Sale.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WEBB,

At the IRON WARE STORE, between Philips and Moore's Wharves, and leading down from Kilby-Street, near Oliver's Dock, BOSTON.

A Few round STOVES of a new Conſtruction ſuitable for Shops or Veſſels Cabbins, (*of the Manufacture of this Province,*) ALSO,
Pot-Aſh Kettles, Coolers and Ladles,
Pearl-Aſh Kettles,
Pots & Kettles of all Sorts,
Skillets, Spiders and Baſons,
Chimney Backs, and Jamb Plates,
Clothier's Preſs Plates,
Bake and Stew Pans
Forge Hammers & Anvils,
Pudding Pans, —— Dogs,
Fry-Pans and Fry-Kettles,
Ox, Horſe-Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes,
Saſh Weights,
Half Hundred, Quarter, 14 & 7lb. Weights, fix'd and ſeal'd,
Flat Irons and Heaters,
Chocolate Kettles,
Tea Kettles,
Mortars and Peſtles,
Hatters Baſons & Irons,
&c.

N. B. All Sorts of Caſt Iron Work done in the beſt Manner, on ſhort Notice.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Has lately had conſigned to him the following aſſortment of genuine patent Medicines, which he will ſell Wholeſale or Retail at the very loweſt rates for Caſh, at his Store on South-Side the Town-Dock, viz.

Walker's Jeſuits Drops, an infallible cure for the veneral diſeaſe, all weakneſſes of the reins, gravel, and various other complaints—Balſam of Honey, for conſumptions, colds, coughs, and all complaints of the breaſt, Elixir bardana, a certain cure for the rheumatiſm and gout, Turlington's balſam, Sugar plumbs for deſtroying worms of all kinds in Men, Women & Children, Lockyer's pills, Anderſon's ditto, Hooper's female ditto, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's drops, &c. &c.

N. B. Theſe Medicines may be depended on for the beſt in their kind, as they are had from thoſe legally appointed to ſell them.

Boſton, Jan. 30, 1769.

Cyder Brandy

TO BE SOLD, at Mr. *Maccarty*'s Warehouſe on the Long-Wharf, five Years old, at Two Piſtareens per Gallon, and laſt Years make at a Piſtareen and half by the Barrel only.

Benjamin Willard,

Of Grafton Clock-Maker;

HEREBY informs the Public, That he has removed to *Lexington*, to the Shop of Mr. *Nathaniel Mulliken*, deceaſed; and Gentlemen that had Dependance on him for taking Care of their Clocks, ſtill may have the ſame Care taken, by employing ſaid *Willard* at *Lexington*. He alſo informs, that he employs a Workman from *London*; and Gentlemen that want Clocks made, may depend on having them made in the beſt Manner, and at a cheap Rate.

BOUGHT of a young Girl at the Market, on Monday the 2d of January Inſtant, for three Coppers, a ſquare Piece of Silver, engrav'd on it a Freemaſon's Coat of Arms, by a Perſon who 'tis ſuppos'd did not know the Uſe of it: Whoever has the ſame, and will bring it to Edes & Gill, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

John Lowell, & Co.

At their Store on *Hancock*'s Wharff,
Sell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſing'e lb. Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the 100wt. or Dozen, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf-Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, New Rice, Pepper, Allſpice, Sweet Oyl, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimſtone, Bar Iron, Cordage, Oacum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine; Rock, Liſbon and fine Salt by the Hogſhead or Buſhel, &c.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jarvis, and to be Sold by

John Nazro,

At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON;

A Freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, at a very low Advance for Caſh only.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paſte Necklaces and Earings, beſt French Beeds, Silver top'd Caſtors, Ladies Tortoiſe-ſhell and Horn Combs, Paſte ditto, beſt French Indigo, a neat Aſſortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-Houſe, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years paſt near the Fortification. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1769.